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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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Russians Orbited, Expected to Link To Space Station

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP).—The first Soviet cosmonauts in almost a year were launched into space today for an expected link-up with a space station placed in orbit two weeks ago.

The Soyuz-21 spacecraft, with two cosmonauts aboard, was the first manned launching since Soyuz-19 last July. Soyuz-19 later linked up with the U.S. Apollo spaceship.

Soyuz-21 is headed for a series of "joint experiments" with the space laboratory Salyut-5, orbited on June 22, Tass said.

Neither Soviet commentators nor Western space analysts here saw the launching as more than a relatively routine continuation of Soviet manned space experiments.

"We have not set any basically new engineering problems for the spaceship—it is just another working start under our orbital program," said veteran Soviet cosmonaut Lt. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov.

'Fairly Standard'

A Western analyst said, "This sounds like a fairly standard operation."

The Soyuz-19 was launched at the Baikonur space center in Soviet Kazakhstan, 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow, at 1909 GMT, and soon radioed back that all systems were functioning normally.

Aboard were veteran commander Col. Boris Volynov, 41, who rode into space aboard Soyuz-5 in 1969, and engineer Vitali Zholobov, 39, who is making his first space trip.

Six hours after the launching, Tass reported that the spacecraft had entered an orbit 253 kilometers from earth at its maximum point and 193 kilometers from earth at its minimum. The period of revolution is 88.7 minutes and the inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees, Tass said.

Western observers said they expected the manned craft to dock with the orbiting Salyut space station within 48 to 72 hours. "If it doesn't, we can assume something has gone wrong," a specialist said.

'Five-Year Plan'

The Soviet Union is understood to have plans to continue similar manned launchings. Col. Volynov said the current flight "opens a series of manned flights" that will be dedicated to the current Soviet five-year plan.

Cosmonaut Gen. Alexei Leonov, who was one of the two Russians in space on the Apollo-Soyuz mission told Tass earlier this year that long-functioning orbital stations are now the main interest of Soviet space research.

The United States, meanwhile, is not expected to resume its manned space program until the space shuttle flights beginning after 1978.

The Soviet record for manned flight wasset last year by Soyuz-18, which stayed in orbit with its crew for 62 days. The U.S. record, set earlier last year by a Skylab space station, is 84 days.

In February of this year, another Soyuz spacecraft, Soyuz-20, docked with the Salyut-4 laboratory, apparently to recharge its batteries. That flight was not manned.

The Salyut-4 apparently remains in orbit, but it is believed no longer capable of sustaining a manned crew.

Gen. Leonov, who is deputy chief of the Baikonur space station, described the Soyuz-21 team as "perfectly trained for the mission, and furthermore very good athletes. Both cosmonauts are on volleyball and basketball teams and are very good soccer players."

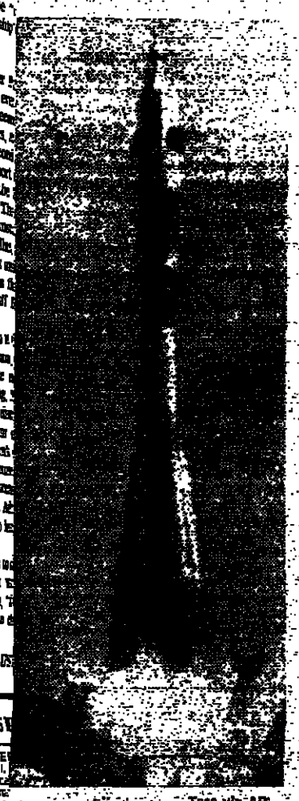
Col. Volynov, who enrolled in the space program in 1960, has been a back-up cosmonaut on standby for a number of manned launchings, in addition to his stint as commander of Soyuz-5.

Mr. Zholobov is an army officer who enrolled in the space program in 1963, and was back-up flight engineer for Salyut-3.



Tass via Associated Press.

Soyuz-21 commander Boris Volynov (front) and flight engineer Vitali Zholobov waving good-bye before launch.



Tass via AP.

Liftoff of Soyuz.

Israel Says PFLP Lost Leaders in Raid Clash

By Alvin Shuster

TEL AVIV, July 6 (NYT).—Israeli officials said yesterday that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine had lost important agents in the Israeli assault on Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

They said that among those killed when Israeli troops landed at the airport to rescue hostages was a well-known West German anarchist with links to "Carlos," a sought-after terrorist. They identified the German as Wilfried Boese, 26.

He was arrested in Paris in June, last year, after Carlos, whose real name is thought to be Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, had killed two French security men and a fellow terrorist. The German was released after two days and then went to West Germany, where he was also arrested and held before again being released. His whereabouts had been unknown until he turned up on the Air France flight.

Israeli sources said that another foreigner active with the PFLP and also linked to Carlos was at Entebbe Airport during the operation. They said he might have been killed, but they added that they still lacked firm evidence. He was identified as Antonio Degas Bouvier, a South American, who disappeared after the Carlos affair in Paris.

Sieff Attack

Sources suggest that he might have accompanied Carlos in an attempted assassination in 1973 of Joseph Edward Sieff, head of Marks & Spencer, the British retail chain.

"Bouvier was not on the airplane when it was hijacked but turned up at Entebbe as soon as it landed," an Israeli source said.

Bouvier, said to be about 45, usually carried an Ecuadorean passport. He was identified by the hostage survivors as a South American who mingled with the hijackers after their arrival in Uganda.

The actual hijacking was carried out by the German, two Arabs, and a woman who spoke German. The woman was also killed in the airport attack.

Israeli sources said she could be Gabriella Teidman Krieger, who in December, last year, took part in the kidnapping of Middle Eastern oil ministers in Vienna.

Turkish Woman

Another possibility, they said, was that she was a terrorist known as Barin Acturk, who was born in Turkey. This woman was arrested in Paris in 1973 on charges of gun smuggling and held for six months before she was released and went to Baghdad.

While the dead hijackers at the airport were undoubtedly searched by Israelis for documents, they carried false papers. The assumption is that some of the bodies were photographed as well as searched and that fingerprints were also taken.

Accordingly, firm identification may take a while for some of them.

Among the Arabs, the most important reported killed was Al Haj Jayez Jaber, described as one of the founders of the PFLP, which is headed by George Habash. The PFLP included his name in an announcement yesterday praising the hijackers for their courage and disclosing the deaths of two foreigners and five Arabs.

The operations of the PFLP are directed by Wadi Hadad,
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



UPI.

Wilfried Boese

Suarez Offering Opposition Role In New Cabinet

MADRID, July 6 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez told Spaniards today that he intends to speed up the nation's political reform.

In a television speech, the 43-year-old chief of government, a personal friend of King Juan Carlos who was sworn yesterday as the successor to Carlos Arias Navarro, said:

"Now that political reform has been initiated as an urgent task, we will accelerate it with the realism which our time demands...

"The government which I will preside over will not stand for partisan politics. It will be the lawful promoter of a political game that is open to all. The ultimate aim is very concrete. That future governments are the result of the freely expressed will of the majority of the Spanish people."

As Mr. Suarez spoke, opposition sources reported that he had asked representative of moderate opposition parties to accept posts in the cabinet he will form this week. It was the first time since the 1936-39 civil war that opposition politicians have been asked to join the government.

The sources said Mr. Suarez, acting either directly or through middlemen, has asked Social Democrats and Christian democrats to join the new cabinet. They also said feelers were put out to the Socialist Workers party, the distinctly left mainstream Socialist group.

Reactions Are Varied

Opposition reactions ranged from outright rejection to indications that the offers would be accepted. The Social Democrats said it was possible that José Pallach, the leader of the group's Catalonian section, was willing to take up Mr. Suarez on an offer to become the new minister for trade union affairs.

The Socialist Workers party and the Christian Democrats—Spain's two most important opposition groups—repeated in almost identical statements their demands for full democratic freedoms and an immediate consultation of the people.

But in what political sources interpreted as an expression of their willingness to negotiate, the two parties added:

"If the government is prepared to deal with the opposition ... we will assume our duties and seek, in cooperation with all the real forces of the nation, the most adequate solutions for the grave socio-economic crisis through which we are passing."

The only major opposition group that did not immediately comment on the situation were the Communists. Mr. Arias had planned to keep them outlawed, but sources in contact with Mr. Suarez said the new Premier has told opposition politicians he was in favor of legalizing the Communist party, provided other opposition parties were willing to work with the new government and terminate alliances with the Communists.

Suarez Holds Meetings

Mr. Suarez spent most of the day meeting politicians, members of the outgoing Cabinet, Supreme Court judges and other dignitaries for talks relating to the composition of the new government.

Sources close to the new Premier said Mr. Suarez was aware that his appointment by the King had not been received well by democratic groups because of his close ties with regime conservatives. But they added that Mr. Suarez was determined to start genuine negotiations with the opposition on Spain's future.

Mr. Suarez did not mention the late Francisco Franco's name once during his 15-minute television address.

He appealed to "all social forces" to work with him to solve the grave political, social and economic problems of post-Franco Spain.

"I belong to a generation of Spaniards who have only known peace," he said in a reference to the civil war that led to lasting hatreds among older Spaniards.

"By conviction and disposition, I belong to the majority of citizens who wish to speak a language of moderation, concord and conciliation," he said.

"I want order and liberty to coexist. I believe [the government's] aspirations at this moment can be summed up in a classical formula: to govern with the consent of the governed ...

"[We must] listen to all voices ... accept criticism, respect the adversary and offer him possibilities to collaborate.

"The crown has expressed its will to give Spain a modern democracy ... to serve this destiny is my firmest determination ... let's all try it together."

Offers Reported

Political sources reported that cabinet jobs have been offered to at least six opposition politicians, with Mr. Suarez operating through political associates in most cases. One opposition politician who met with the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

• Post-civil war generation now leads Spain, Page 2.

Israel Weighs Death Penalty In Guerrilla Murder Cases

JERUSALEM, July 6 (UPI).—The Israeli government is expected to look into the possibility of applying the death penalty to guerrillas convicted of murder.

Political sources said today that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin wants Israel's 20-member Cabinet to review the government's policy of never executing a Palestinian guerrilla.

The informants said Mr. Rabin told a closed meeting of the ruling coalition last night that a life sentence for a guerrilla convicted of murder was "an opening for blackmail." He reportedly said he was not necessarily calling for the implementation of the death penalty for convicted guerrilla murderers, but thought the Cabinet should review the issue.

The sources said the Cabinet would likely meet within a few weeks to discuss the issue.

Justice Minister Haim Zadok, whose opinion is expected to carry considerable weight at the Cabinet debate, said yesterday that the application of the death penalty should depend on its effect in deterring terrorism.

Israel has two laws that call for the death penalty—the former British colonial government's still-valid 1945 anti-terrorism statute and a 1961 measure to penalize Nazi crimes against humanity, under which Adolf Eichmann was hanged in 1962 in Israel's only execution.

Israeli military courts have sentenced three Palestinian guerrillas to death for murder, the latest *last month, but the military command* commuted all the sentences to life.

Meanwhile, Israel is asking those countries that have civil aviation ties with it to increase their security measures, in the wake of last week's Air France hijacking, or face possible sanctions.

Transport Minister Gad Yaacobi sent letters yesterday to fellow transport ministers in countries that have regular flights to and from Israel. He said the recent hijacking "illustrated again *the urgent need for intensifying* security measures taken by airlines and airports," and he said in an interview that he had submitted a proposal for a law which would permit sanctions against those carriers that did not take sufficient precautions.

Thousands of somber Israelis joined today in an emotional farewell to the slain, U.S.-born leader of the commandos who stormed the Entebbe airport terminal and rescued more than 100 hijack hostages held in Uganda.

Israel's ranking military, political and civic leaders watched under a bright afternoon sun as the flag-draped coffin of Lt. Col. Jonathan Netanyahu was lowered into a grave at Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery.

The slain soldier's father, Benzion Netanyahu, a professor of Semitic languages at Cornell University, recited the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead.

Col. Netanyahu, a student at Harvard University before deciding to make a career of the Israeli Army, fought in both the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres sent a letter of appreciation to the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, on the successful conclusion of "Operation Entebbe." He said it was "an operation unlike any we have known" and he expressed his thanks to all the commanders and soldiers involved.

Spontaneous financial contributions to Israel defense establishment continued to pour in. The state radio said pledges amounting to eight million Israeli pounds ($1 million) had already been received.

Amin Vows Vengeance

NAIROBI, July 6 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said today that the Israelis who were responsible for the raid on Entebbe Airport would pay heavily for their action.

The Uganda radio quoted him as saying they would pay either inside Israel or elsewhere.

The President's remarks were made during a visit to Mulago Hospital in Kampala to see Ugandan soldiers injured in Sunday's rescue by Israeli commandos of the hijack hostages.

OAU Seeks UN Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 6 (Reuters).—The organization of African Unity today formally requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the "wanton act of aggression" by Israel against Uganda.

Libyan Man, 20, Hijacks Airliner, Gives Up in Spain

PALMA DE MALLORCA, July 6 (UPI).—A 20-year-old passenger, apparently acting alone, today hijacked a Libian airliner on a domestic flight, but surrendered to Spanish authorities when the plane landed here.

Police said the 86 persons aboard the airliner were unharmed. The plane returned to Libya.

The national news agency CIFRA identified the hijacker as Mustafa Hasdlumagid, 20, a Libyan.

It said he commandeered the Libyan Arabian Airlines Boeing 727 five minutes after takeoff on a flight from Tripoli to Benghazi, entering the pilot's cabin brandishing two small caliber pistols and demanding to be flown to Tunis.

Tunisian and Algerian authorities refused to give the plane permission to land.

There was no indication as to Mr. Hasdlumagid's motive. The news agency Europa Press said it appeared he was mentally deranged.

PLO May Turn Over Suspects in Envoy Slaying

BEIRUT, July 6 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat has agreed to turn over suspects in the murder of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy to the Arab League, a newspaper with close connections to the guerrillas reported today.

Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization said it had arrested eight Lebanese and Palestinian radicals as suspects after Mr. Meloy, his economic counselor Robert Waring, and their Lebanese driver were abducted and killed last month.

The paper said that the Palestinians' investigation report will be turned over along with the suspects, but it did not say when this would take place.

Meanwhile, on Lebanon's civil war front, Christian spokesmen said their forces today beat back a surprise thrust by Palestinians to the Christian enclave north of Beirut. Cease-fire talks were postponed indefinitely.

The leftists' Beirut radio said Moslem forces drove into Christian territory south of Tripoli and took the town of Chekka, 40 miles north of Beirut.

The Christians denied Chekka had fallen, but a spokesman for the Christian Phalange party said their forces had recaptured two villages about two miles south of the town. Chekka, on a deepwater bay on the Mediterranean, is the site of Lebanon's largest cement factory.

"We regained control of Hamat, a major artillery position, and Salata, adjacent to the industrial compound," the spokesman said. A spokesman for the leftist Joint command said five other small villages in the area including Hamat and Salata also had been overrun.

Observers near the front said Christian reinforcements in the hundreds were seen headed north through Batroun, six miles south of Chekka.

The guerrilla command said the Chekka raid was a counterblow to the two-week Christian assault on Tal Zaatar, Palestinian camp in Christian-held eastern Beirut.

A Phalange spokesman said Tal Zaatar was "in death agony. It is literally finished." The camp's defenses, once controlled key roads from Beirut to the Christian hinterland. Christians captured the neighboring Jisr al-Pasha camp last week.

Reporters at the edge of Tal Zaatar said that the defenders still in at the center of the camp were no longer firing back with mortars or anti-aircraft weapons. Their resistance is fizzling out, the Phalange spokesman said. "They're fighting back only with sporadic volleys of automatic light weapons fire."

9 Syrian Pilots Said Executed

NICOSIA, July 6 (AP).—Nine Syrian Air Force pilots have been reported executed for refusing to take part in the Syrian crackdown on Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, the Iraqi news agency said today.

The agency quoted the Voice of Palestine radio, which speaks for the guerrillas, as saying the execution took place early last week.

A Syrian MIG-23 pilot of Palestinian origin defected to Iraq last month when Syria and Iraq were on the verge of military confrontation after Iraq massed troops near Syria's border to protest the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon.

Edict Sparked Black Rioting

South Africa Drops School Language Law

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, *July 6 (WP)*—In an important shift aimed at preventing further racial violence, the South African government today revoked the controversial Afrikaans-language regulation that sparked the first of five days of rioting in black townships here.

African schools can now choose the language of instruction: Afrikaans, English or a combination of both. In those schools that choose English, Afrikaans will be taught as a subject.

The ruling that triggered unrest on June 16 called for compulsory use of Afrikaans—the Dutch-based language of South Africa's 17th-century white settlers—in half of the school subjects.

Students in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto began a boycott of classes in mid-May to protest compulsory use of the language, which also symbolizes the white government dominated by Afrikaans speakers.

The boycott exploded into a riot three weeks ago when 10,000 demonstrating school children confronted armed police. The disorders spread throughout black *townships around Johannesburg* and Pretoria over five days, leaving 176 dead and over 1,100 injured.

Doubt Expressed

But while both blacks and whites here welcomed the announcement by Minister of Education M.C. Botha—made in a letter to Soweto leaders—there was some doubt expressed by both sides as to whether the measure would be enough to ease tensions and prevent further outbreaks.

"I don't think anyone really cares that much what language the Africans use in school, but giving in to them is a dangerous precedent," a conservative Afrikaner physician commented. "Any time they're unhappy about something they'll turn to violence again."

A liberal white journalist concurred: "For two years they got no place with quiet protests, but five days of demonstrations finally drew *sufficient* attention to the issue and got some action. Unless the government moves quickly on other flashpoints, it'll happen again."

Many blacks have contended that the incidents revealed a far deeper discontent than simply concern over the language issue. If that is true, then the government move may not be enough.

Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, said: "As long as there is [segregated] Bantu education, there will be unrest. Small concessions are not a solution."

The Johannesburg Star commented editorially:

"Being wise after the event is not enough.... The government should eliminate potential flashpoints before they lead to violence and before agitators can use them to create further bitterness between the races.

"Black people want to own their own homes, to have more schools, to enjoy the security that would be given by street lighting and more effective police protection, to be able to choose where to live in the townships... and they want better job opportunities so that they can earn more."

Some black leaders expressed optimism over the decision, which came after 10 days of consultations between black leaders and government officials.

Soweto Mayor T.J. Makhaya said: "I think it is what the African community is looking for. I think they will be happy with it."

Leonard Mosala, deputy leader of the Soweto Progressive party and one of those who predicted unrest, added: "For all practical purposes it looks as though the problem has been solved."

Despite Violence, Argentines Carry On Normally

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (WP).—Passers-by stood looking at the dried blood in the reflector lights at the base of the midtown obelisk yesterday afternoon, below the nine bullet holes that marked the site of an execution performed there Sunday morning.

A man's crumpled body, as yet unidentified, that police found at the obelisk's base before dawn was only one of the 93 deaths in bombings and shootings around Argentina in the past week, an average of more than one every two hours.

Yet Argentines, fur-coated against the brisk winter air, continue to crowd stores and restaurants while public officials complain that accounts abroad of the continuing violence give a distorted picture of Argentina.

"You'd think there's someone with a machine gun behind every tree from the way the foreign press treats us," said an army colonel last week. The country's three-month-old military government, determined to distinguish itself from the violence-wracked regime of ousted former President Isabel Peron, has taken the view that the less publicity there is about the carnage, the less effect it will have.

Only official communiqués and official information on it are allowed to be printed locally, with the result that rumors often exaggerate a reality that is already grim enough.

"Listen to that," said a cabdriver as a radio broadcaster announced that police intelligence headquarters had suffered "a bombing attempt" that afternoon. "That's censorship. My cousin lives near there and he said there's at least 50 dead."

A later announcement said 18 persons, including 15 police officials, were killed and 66 were hurt, making it the most costly security breach yet in the five-year conflict between guerrillas and authorities. Reports persist however, that 45 persons died and not 18. "Pretty soon we'll hear that another 25 bodies have been found unidentified somewhere that's all," said a man looking at the bullet marks in the obelisk.

[The federal police chief, Gen. Arturo Amador Corobetta, fired two ranking police officials yesterday and offered his own resignation as a result of the bombing, UPI reported.

[In a communiqué, he fired chief inspectors Evaristo Enrique Besteiro, head of the political police, and Angel Cesar Scarcella head of metropolitan security.]

Until this week most violent deaths had been either police or military officials on the one hand or leftist terrorist or political figures on the other, although the affiliations were often seriously doubted. Many bodies have never been publicly identified. Sunday however, three priests and two young seminarians of the Irish Palloline order were lined up against a wall of their home adjoining the San Patricio Church in the rich Belgrano section and machine-gunned to death.

Parishioners described them as totally unpolitical, not even involved with the so-called Third World church movement that has growing influence among many Latin American clerics. Yet scrawled on a nearby door were the words, "For our tyrannized police comrades."

Plain as that looks, it is discounted as a red herring by government supporters, who said it was done by leftists trying to incite the people against the police.

The violence goes on despite public and private assurances from the military that it is about to stop.

"There will be the conquerors and the conquered" in the fight against the guerrillas, said ruling junta member Adm. Emilio Massera in a speech last month. The new federal police chief, Gen. Arturo Corbetta, promised "legitimate and concentrated violence—centralized, official, public and controlled" against the terrorists, implying there would be no more toleration by officials of rightist death squads.

At Talks in Hamburg

Giscard and Schmidt Discuss An EEC Anti-Terrorist Plan

HAMBURG, July 6 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today discussed West German proposals for a European Economic Community initiative for a draft anti-terrorist convention to be submitted to the UN General Assembly.

They reviewed the hijacking of the Air France Airbus to Uganda and Israel's rescueraid in their talk on ways to combat terrorism

French and West German spokesmen said more detailed discussions on fighting international terrorism took place between the foreign ministers and interior ministers of the two countries.

Klaus Boeling, the West German spokesman, said the foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jean Saucagnargues, agreed that the proposed convention should concentrate on "what is realistic and, we hope, feasible."

The interior ministers conferring separately, said they were determined to do all they could to "use West German and French experience to strengthen international cooperation."

Summing up their two days of talks here, the Chancellor and the President said the meeting confirmed that close Franco-German cooperation was a basic pillar of progress in the EEC.

In brief statements to the press, both declared themselves "fully satisfied" with the meeting.

'All Current Topics'

Mr. Schmidt said: "We discussed virtually all current topics of international affairs and all aspects of the EEC, although, of course, on the latter we could not reach decisions in a bilateral meeting."

This was seen as a public reassurance to smaller members of the EEC, where some concern has been expressed about the possible emergence of a triumvirate of France, Britain and West Germany to direct the community's affairs.

Some smaller nations have also complained that the EEC as such was not represented at last month's seven-nation Western economic summit in Puerto Rico.

The Hamburg summit followed meetings during the past two weeks between the French President and British Prime Minister James Callaghan in London and between Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Schmidt in Bonn.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he and the Chancellor both hoped their meeting would help bring about "positive conclusions" at next week's Brussels conference of all nine EEC heads of government.

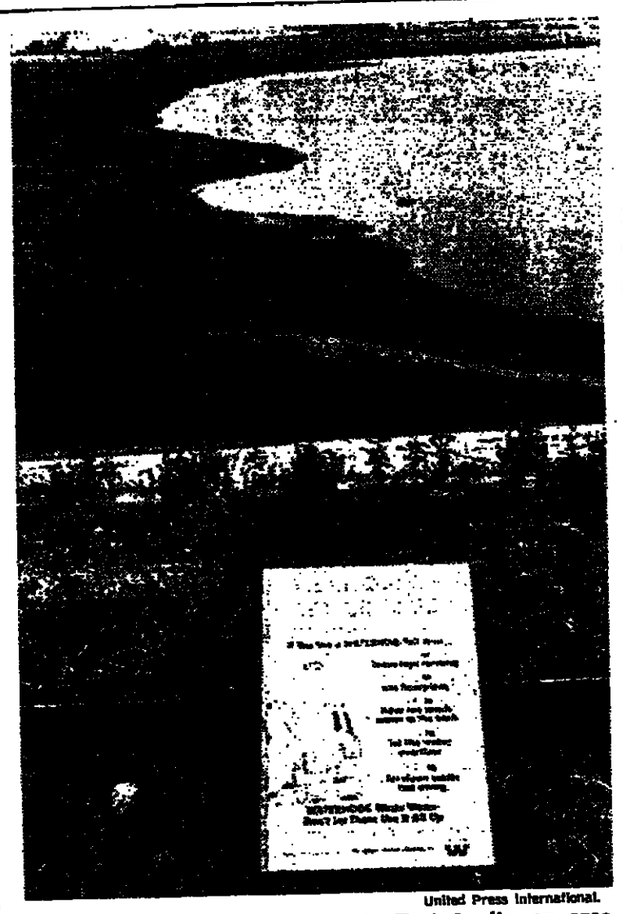
One of the main topics there will be the planned direct elections to the EEC Parliament and allocation of seats in the Strasbourg body among member states.

Florida Sells A Ton of Sand To Egyptians

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 6 (AP).—Florida is sending sand to Egypt. Not that Egypt doesn't have enough sand. But it is not the right kind, according to a group of Florida scientists.

The $2,420 worth of sand—1.1 tons—is being sold to a government agency involved in the study of beach erosion, according to Dr. Morton Smutz, director of the University of Florida's Coastal and Oceanographic Engineering Laboratory.

The sand, which is specially treated with fluorescent paint, will be spread along coastal areas of Egypt hit by severe wind and wave erosion. Egyptian scientists will study the shifting sands for clues to combat the erosion.



United Press International.

WARNING IN BRITAIN—Sign in East Anglia, an area hard-hit by drought, tells readers what to tell "waterhogs." In the background, a reservoir that has fallen two-thirds.

Snow Falls on North Russia As Heat Wave Hits Siberia

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 6.—Europe's heat wave reached Siberia today, but snowstorms hit Soviet cities near the Finnish border.

Rain fell in Spain and northern Portugal, southern France and West Germany's Black Forest. But there was no real break in the drought which is creating hardships for European farmers.

Temperatures reported around Europe today were fractionally below the 90s Fahrenheit of the last two weeks. But in the Soviet Union, the weather went to extremes.

At Verhoyansk in northern Siberia, where the lowest temperatures on earth have been recorded, the temperature was 95 degrees Fahrenheit (35 centigrade). That is as hot as it was in Soviet Central Asia, normally the hottest part of the country.

Near the Finnish border, Kirovsk and Apatity were hit by snowstorms of rare violence. "Even the oldest citizens do not remember anything like it," said the newspaper Sovieskaya Rossiya.

In southern Russia, up to a month's normal rainfall fell in three or four days. At noon today in Moscow, it was 51 degrees F (10 C).

In Western Europe, meanwhile, Belgian firemen and soldiers, with help from West Germany and Luxembourg, battled major fires in drought-parched forests along Belgium's eastern border.

In the southeastern town of Tintange, near Luxembourg, 320 acres of forest were destroyed. Firefighters there were reinforced by Belgian Army units and the Luxembourg civilian protection corps.

And in France, violent local storms hit the region of Marseilles, turning the streets of that Mediterranean port into rapid-moving streams, and Montpellier, flooding shops and cellars of that southwestern city.

Local authorities said that almost two inches of rain fell in less than 15 minutes in Montpellier while the temperature dropped from 90 F (32 C) to 72 F (22 C).

Suarez in Bid To Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier today was Antonio Garcia Lopez, secretary-general of the Social Democrat party.

The newspaper Informaciones said that if opposition members joined the government they would do so as individuals and not as representatives of their respective parties.

The replacement of Mr. Arias by Mr. Suarez sparked a crisis whose origins and meaning are still the subject of contradictory reports.

One theory advanced by commentators is that the replacement of Mr. Arias by Mr. Suarez was a political maneuver engineered by members of the Catholic lay organization Opus Dei eager to regain the power they held under Franco, who at one time heavily relied on conservative Opus Dei technocrats.

Another line of thought is that the King wanted a totally new, youthful team to put new drive into the program of political reform.

The crisis deepened over the weekend when leading reformers in the Arias cabinet, among them Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne and Foreign Minister Jose Maria Areilza, announced that they would not serve under Mr. Suarez.

Japan Recognizes Reunified Vietnam

TOKYO, July 6 (Reuters).—Japan has recognized reunified Vietnam diplomatically by sending a cable of congratulation to Hanoi, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said at a Cabinet meeting today, according to government sources.

He said that the cable had been sent Friday in the name of Premier Takeo Miki and himself after Vietnam's National Assembly approved the reunification of North and South Vietnam last week.

Japanese Aid Abroad Down Slightly in 1975

TOKYO, July 6 (UPI).—Japan's official and private financial assistance to developing countries totaled $2.89 billion last year, down 2.4 per cent from the preceding year, the government announced yesterday.

The announcement said Japan was the fourth largest contributor among advanced countries after the United States, West Germany and France.

Bhutto Visits Iran

TEHRAN, July 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan arrived here today for three days of talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and Premier Amir Abass Hoveyda.

Numeiri Says Early Return Saved Life

Sudan Severs Libyan Ties Over Coup Attempt

From Wire Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 6.—Sudan today broke off diplomatic relations with Libya and ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave here within 24 hours, the Sudan News Agency reported.

The action followed accusations made by the Sudan yesterday that Libya had masterminded Friday's coup against President Gaafar Numeiri.

The Sudan News Agency said today that Gen. Numeiri announced the severing of relations at a rally in Juba, capital of southern Sudan.

Gen. Numeiri also announced that all air traffic between Sudan and Libya, its northwest neighbor, would be halted.

Gen. Numeiri said he escaped assassination by arriving here from Paris an hour earlier than expected.

Gen. Numeiri, who made a special trip to the Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Mauritius to accuse Libya of planning the attempt to overthrow him, told Egyptian reporters the plan "was to assassinate me and all personalities at the airport" when he arrived home from his Paris trip.

But, he said, he left the French capital an hour early and that was enough to throw off the plot's timing and save his life.

The Libyan spokesman at the OAU summit meeting, Ali Toureki, denied his country had been involved.

Gen. Numeiri told the OAU that after his plane touched down, "the invading forces soon started heavy shooting which was aimed at me." He said loyalist troops staged a successful counter attack and he accused the mercenaries of "inflicting heavy losses on civilians."

Security forces are maintaining a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Khartoum and continued to round up rebels. Unofficial estimates put the death toll at more than 500.

Sudanese security forces yesterday arrested a leader of the attempted coup, identified by official Omdurman Radio as "one of the most wanted rebels," former army Capt. Bushra Abdullah who allegedly took part in another foiled coup last September.

Charred vehicles littered streets and many shops remained closed.

Gen. Numeiri said captured rebels confessed their aim was to install a government led by his long-time political foe, al-Sadik al-Mahdi of the Ansar religious sect.

Newspaper accounts today said loyal forces lost 55 men killed—39 military men including at least 3 high-ranking officers and 16 policemen, including 2 officers.

The King and New Premier

Post-Civil War Figures Now In Command Roles in Spain

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 6 (NYT).—With the appointment of 43-year-old Adolfo Suarez as Premier, the "silent generation" assumes command in Spain. When the civil war ended in 1939, beginning 36 years of dictatorial rule by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Mr. Suarez was not yet 7 years old and King Juan Carlos, was just over a year old.

The King and his new Premier represent the generation that knew little or nothing of the civil war from personal experience and grew up in silence and in varying degrees of obedience to the one-man rule of Franco, who died in November.

Mr. Suarez was one of the more obedient followers. He built such a rapid administrative and political career out of his loyalty to the prevailing system that he has become the youngest head of a Spanish government in this century and one of the youngest in Spanish history.

Now Mr. Suarez says, "I feel myself and I believe I am a democrat."

Wait and See

Judging by the unenthusiastic and even hostile comments of most of the liberal and leftist opposition, there is skepticism on this point. But there is also willingness to wait and see.

The major piece of evidence to support his assertion of democracy is a speech he made to parliament to support a bill on political association, the key piece of legislation so far in the reform program.

"Thanks to the stimulus of the crown and to the system's ability to provide stimulus, a modern democracy is being born," he declared.

"The point of departure," he said later, "is the recognition of pluralism in our society—we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of ignoring it. On the contrary, we must organize this plurality so as to make room for all groups that are sincerely democratic and aspire to power with a desire to offer alternatives for governing."

Castilian by Birth

The speech and the subsequent big majority in favor of the bill helped to give prominence to what had been up to then a relatively obscure career.

Mr. Suarez was born in the small Castilian town of Cebreros, 55 miles west of Madrid. One of five children of a state prosecutor, he studied law at the University of Salamanca, joined the Madrid bar association and held minor administrative posts until he was named governor of ...-govia Province in 1968 at the age of 36. A year later, he became director general of the state-run television network.

He is credited with creating a slightly more open approach to news reporting in a medium that has been and remains essentially a mouthpiece for the government. Later he became deputy secretary-general of the National Movement, the only framework for political activity allowed by Franco.

Mr. Suarez has been a member of the Falange, the fascist-style movement that opposed the Second Republic in the 1930s, supported the Franco uprising and later became a nucleus of the National Movement. He also has close links with Opus Dei, the somewhat mysterious and controversial Roman Catholic lay organization that has wielded considerable political power in Spain and plays an important role in Spanish capitalism.

In the middle of last year, Mr. Suarez left government service to promote a new political party, the Union of the Spanish People.

Eanes Is Declared Portugal's President

LISBON, July 6 (AP).—The Supreme Court officially declared Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes as Portugal's new President today.

The decision was simply a verification of unofficial results from elections June 27 giving Gen. Eanes a landslide victory in the four-man race with 61.5 per cent of the vote.



AP.

Adolfo Suarez Gonzales

of upper middle-class, Roman Catholic respectability. He, his wife, two sons and three daughters occupy a comfortable apartment in a quiet residential section of western Madrid, and with him the middle class is in power. It is a modern, dynamic middle class, one that accommodated itself to Franco while it was growing in wealth and sophistication and now sees the need for change to a more open, less constrained society.

OAU Talks End in Total Disarray

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Jul 6 (UPI).—A four-day summ meeting of the Organization o African Unity ended today total disarray, having failed t solve major continental problem and facing several new crises.

Delegates said that it was on of the most disappointing an divisive heads of state meetin in OAU history, attended by record low number of only seve leaders of the 43-nation organiz tion.

The summit approved mor than 70 resolutions, but many them sidestepped major proble or were watered down versions original drafts on such issues South Africa.

The conference failed to he long-standing and potential dangerous differences betwe Ethiopia and Somalia over t future of the French Territory Affars and Issas (Djibouti) a between rival factions of t Rhodesian African Nation Council.

It sidestepped the issue Western Sahara, where Algeria backed guerrillas have been w ing a hit-and-run war agai Morocco and Mauritania, wit annexed the territory last ye The summit referred the issue a special meeting to be convet at a place and time to be nounced later.

The Israeli raid into Ugar and the attempted coup in Sudan presented the 43-mem organization with major problems.

Although Kenya endorsed resolution condemning Israel the attack, Nairobi came un fierce criticism from many m ber states for its apparent co sion with Jerusalem and ma delegates worried that des public assurances from Ugan the incident could provoke major showdown in East Afr

President Gaafar Numeiri Sudan made a special trip to closing session to accuse Li of directing last week's "mad senseless" attempt to topple from power.

Libyan spokesman Ali Tou denied that Benghazi had b involved in the coup and in t accused Sudan of collusion w the United States in Leba against the Palestinian peopl

New Crisis

The angry exchange gave to another crisis between the Arab countries.

"The meeting started on positive note, but we have en up with more problems than began with," a Kenyan dele said.

Among the resolutions the c ference did adopt was a pack of drafts on South Africa. M of them were watered down, nevertheless, called for mer states to "consider" boycott the Olympic games if N Zealand participates and for start of the "armed struggle" guerrilla war against So Africa.

In perhaps the most tou worded resolution of the en meeting, the summit "forbi any member state to recog the independence of Tran when it becomes the first i pendent black South Afri homeland later this year.

Justice Marshall Ha 'Heart Disturbance'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (U —Supreme Court Justice Th good Marshall was admitted hospital Saturday for obse tion after experiencing "a heart disturbance," the Supr Court announced today. He described as resting comforta

The court press office asked about the 68-year-old tice when he did not appea the bench for the court's session today.

Venezuela Severs Uruguay Relations

CARACAS, July 6 (AP).—nezuela has severed diplon relations with Uruguay a result of the alleged violatio the Venezuelan Embassy in tevideo by Uruguayan sec agents, the Foreign Ministry today.

The Venezuela government vised the Uruguayan governm of its decision yesterday, a eign Ministry communiqué s

Syrian Aide in Mosco

MOSCOW, July 6 (A Syrian Foreign Minister J Halim Khaddam arrived ye day in Moscow on an "off friendly visit," the news ag reported.

Altering Rural Life

Boom Towns Are Spreading Through China Countryside

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 6 (WP).—Little noticed by outsiders, the Chinese countryside has begun to produce dozens of boom towns whose populations and industries are growing at a pace rivaling that of the U.S. West.

Recent travelers to China interviewed here and in the United States say the explosive development of rail junction towns scattered about the country is altering the lives of millions of rural Chinese in ways Western analysts are just beginning to understand.

A newly available draft of a report by a team of U.S. social scientists and engineers, given a rare look at some of the booming areas last summer, argues that the development is likely to speed the pace of modernization throughout China's farming areas. The influx of former peasants to new plants in the towns, businessmen and economists here say, may significantly narrow the centuries-old gap between life in China's cities and its vast countryside.

The new boom towns in part result from the strict limits placed on the populations of China's biggest cities—Peking, Shanghai, Canton and the other metropolitan areas. By fits and starts—through restricting grain coupons, work permits and factory expansion in the big cities and sending millions of young people out to the farms—the Chinese government has triggered what appears now to be a rapid decentralization of industry and people to smaller cities and towns.

Raw and Unkempt

To recent travelers, the new boom towns look raw and unkempt. Hsinhsiang in northern Honan Province has gone from 57,000 persons in 1949 to 320,000 in 1965 to 420,000 in 1972 and "with cramped housing, dirt alleyways, and some mud brick houses, it looked much like an overgrown country town," said the draft report of the U.S. rural small-scale industry delegation led by Harvard economist Dwight Perkins.

"The main streets were torn up as a new storm sewer system was being installed," the report said. "And, in contrast to the beautiful tree-lined boulevards at the provincial seat of Chengchou, just a few tens of kilometers to the south, the trees in Hsinhsiang were just beginning to grow."

The population shift has been obscured by the political debate over who should succeed ailing Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Western analysts have also been handicapped in identifying the new pockets of rapid growth because of the Chinese reluctance to publish any significant population or economic data since the late 1950s.

Given Mr. Mao's often expressed distrust of the temptations of urban life, Chinese officials probably have mixed feelings about the boom towns.

Nuclear Attack

Analysts here suggest that the spread of industries to the countryside is in part a way for the Chinese to insure they can absorb nuclear attack. But the report of the team of social scientists puts more emphasis on the need of the Chinese economy to make farming areas self-sufficient and reduce reliance on subsidies from the state funds and manufactured goods from distant cities. Rural communes and local governments have been told to try to make their own tools and consumer goods and have begun to set up hundreds of small light-industrial factories making everything from hand tractors to toothbrushes.

"Those are the places I'd like to get out to," said a Hong Kong-based merchant, who has traveled in China. But so far the Chinese have been unwilling to invite many foreigners to the new boom towns.

Reports from travelers and analysis of the Chinese press indicates at least 40 to 50 cities in China with populations over 100,000 are experiencing rapid growth.

'One of our guides... suggested that there were six or seven other middle-sized cities in Honan Province which were growing just as fast as Hsinhsiang," the U.S. social scientists reported, while "the provincial capital, Chengchou, maintained a constant 700,000 to 900,000 population since 1958."

A former resident of Kwangtung Province now living in Hong Kong says that Shaokuan, a city on a rail line with less than 100,000 persons in the early 1950s, now has a million inhabitants and is a major heavy industry center in southern China. "A lot of my friends have been called to jobs there," the man said.

The official Peking Review last year praised the progress of the new farm equipment manufacturing center at Changchow in Kiangsu Province. Before 1949, the 2,000-year-old city was known for little more than its "boxwood combs" and had only 30,000 workers. Now, the article said, it has more than 120,000 persons working in factories and government offices and is still growing.

As China's population has grown from 500 million to about 800 million in the 27 years since the Communists gained control, Western population analysts have looked for a shift of factories and people toward the inland areas, away from the comparatively developed coast area.

Instead, says University of Chicago sociologist William Parish, industry may just be moving down to smaller cities within each province.

Israelis Assert PFLP Lost Top Agents in Entebbe Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

generally considered responsible for several hijacking operations. There has been speculation that Hadad was in Somalia during the week the Air France hostages were being held at Entebbe.

The listing by the PFLP in its announcement of only two foreigners raised the possibility that Bouvier might have escaped. The hostages reported that they had counted about 10 guards, six of whom arrived after the Air France plane had landed in Uganda.

If so, it would be clear that at least three either got away or were not at the airport at the time of the Israeli raid.

The importance of the four other Arabs mentioned by the front as dead heroes was not immediately determined here.

Israeli officials said the death of the seven represented the worst setback for the PFLP since its hijacking activities began in 1968 with the seizure of an El Al plane en route from Rome to Tel Aviv. They noted that never before had seven persons linked with the front been killed.

Complaint Filed In EEC on Gaps In Summer Time

BRUSSELS, July 6 (AP).—A member of the European Parliament has asked the Common Market's Commission why the nine members of the European Economic Community have not been able to harmonize their summer time schedule while an agreement had been possible before 1939 between all the European countries, including Nazi Germany.

"How does the Commission explain that this harmonization is no longer possible in 1976 between nine countries that plan to form a European union by 1980," the member asked.

The Commission said in its reply that it regretted the situation but would strive toward the enforcement of common rules by 1978. It recalled its proposal to the Council of Ministers in February that summer times be made uniform over the next three years in those member countries wishing to adopt summer time.

The Common Market now has three different time systems, which pose serious problems for border workers who shuttle from one country to the other and for travelers.

Hussein, Khaled Confer in Jiddah

AMMAN, July 6 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan opened talks with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia yesterday on a wide range of topics, including the Lebanese civil war, Soviet-Jordanian relations and the conflict between Egypt and Syria; the Saudi state radio reported.

The meeting in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, also was attended by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Saud bin Faisal, it said. Jordan's Premier Zaid Rifai joined the talks.

Sources in Amman said the talks also covered King Hussein's visit to Moscow last month and, possibly, a Kremlin offer to sell Jordan anti-aircraft missiles and other military supplies.

Guerrillas Slay Chief's Guard In S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, July 6 (AP).—The bodyguard of the chief minister of the Ovambo tribal reserve in South-West Africa (Namibia) has been murdered and his wife and child bayonetted to death by raiders from southern Angola, it was disclosed today.

The raiders are believed to have been members of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is intensifying attacks on South-West Africa and South African troops stationed in the territory, which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of United Nations calls for it to leave.

The raiders attacked in the village of Mundja, close to the Angolan border, on Sunday night, a statement from the office of Chief Minister Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said.

The bodyguard, Filemon Mwaukange, was shot to death and his wife and daughter were then bayonetted to death. Mr. Ndjoba became chief minister of the Ovambo reserve last August after SWAPO raiders assassinated his predecessor.

11 in Car Killed in U.S.

BROWNING, Mont., July 6 (AP).—A car carrying 11 persons plunged into a lake yesterday, killing eight members of a family and injuring the three other passengers, the State Highway Patrol said. The accident occurred on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Rhodesia Seeking 40% Increase in Military Spending

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 6 (AP).—The government introduced a budget in Parliament today calling for a 40-per-cent increase in military spending that would bring total defense costs to 84.4 million Rhodesian dollars (about $129.1 million).

Defense costs were the second highest item in the proposed $1-billion budget for next year.

The highest item was loan servicing of about $198 million.

The defense allocation accounts for 12 per cent of the entire budget but does not include a new amount of about $23.06 million "to the appropriate security vote as required."

The jump in arms spending reflects the escalation of the guerrilla war between Rhodesia's white minority government and black nationalists.

A further 24 guerrillas have been killed in the last few days, security forces said today. The army had eight wounded but no dead, according to a communiqué.

Italian Region Jolted

TRIESTE, July 6 (UPI).—Two light tremors shook the earthquake-devastated Friuli region of northeastern Italy yesterday, a geophysical monitoring station announced. No damage was reported.

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'Dream Ticket' Disapproved By Governors

Defeat Seen If Ford Runs With Reagan

By David S. Broder

HERSHEY, Pa., July 6 (WP).—The notion that a Ford-Reagan ticket holds the key to Republican harmony and to election success came under concerted attack yesterday from Republican governors attending the National Governors' Conference.

Liberal or conservative, backers of President Ford or former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, the governors expressed strong skepticism about the "dream ticket" being promoted by many Ford supporters in Washington. "A Ford-Reagan ticket would be a sure road to disaster," said Gov. Daniel Evans of Washington, a Ford supporter and the senior Republican governor in years of service. "All you do is unify the 7 or 18 per cent of the electorate that's Republican, with no chance of reaching beyond that. They don't reinforce each other's strength; they reinforce weakness."

At the other end of the party spectrum, New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr., an early Reagan backer, said that such a ticket "will not accomplish what some hopes. It won't bring him the large bloc of Reagan's vote. Conservatives know Ford is not truly conservative, and as vice-president, Reagan would have no authority. The only hope is that Reagan would become president but not at some point, and that's a wan hope."

"It Won't Work"

The only other pro-Reagan governor among the 13 Republican state executives, James Edwards of South Carolina, said that the talk of a Ford-Reagan ticket "sounds good, but it won't work." Gov. Edwards said that Governor was convinced that Mr. Reagan was being honest when he said there was "no way" he would accept the vice-presidency, adding, "It's about as impossible as the Reagan-Ford ticket would be."

In recent weeks, a number of Ford campaign spokesmen have suggested that party unity would require Mr. Ford to offer his rival the number two spot, so close and so bitter has their contest become.

But many of the governors most active on behalf of Mr. Ford said that they could not see the logic in that theory.

Iowa Gov. Robert Ray, the Republican platform chairman, said that he was not making that recommendation. "Putting the two opposing candidates together does not necessarily going to give us unity," he said. "The presidential nominee should have some attitude about his choice."

High Court Bars Oklahoma Law on Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Supreme Court today struck down Oklahoma's death penalty law. The decision came on the closest day of the court's present term.

The action followed the court's ruling Friday that the death penalty is a constitutional punishment for murder but may not be imposed generally under laws which make it mandatory.

In that decision the court struck down mandatory death penalty laws in Louisiana and North Carolina. Ruling today in three Oklahoma cases, the court set aside the death sentences of three inmates and sent the cases back to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Oklahoma.

In another case, the court sharply curtailed the right of prisoners to challenge their convictions on grounds that evidence against them was seized illegally. In a 6-3 decision, the court said federal courts may not free state prisoners on such grounds unless the prisoners can show they were not given "full and fair opportunity" to present their claims in state courts.

Canada and EEC Sign 5-Year Pact

OTTAWA, July 6 (AP).—Canada and the Common Market signed an agreement today for commercial and economic cooperation—part of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's effort to reduce Canada's dependence on the U.S. economy.

A joint communiqué said the five-year agreement, which is subject to provincial approval of some sections, will provide a framework and focus for . . . economic cooperation which could lead to increased trade and investment opportunities between the two sides."

Under the agreement, Canada and the European Economic Community give one another most-favored-nation treatment.

Bangladesh Flood Relief

DACCA, July 6 (Reuters).—Helicopters today dropped food to persons isolated by flood waters in the northeastern Sylhet district of Bangladesh.

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United Press International.

Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter with Sen. Edmund Muskie in Plains, Ga.

Carter Has Talk With Muskie on Vice-Presidency

PLAINS, Ga., July 6 (AP).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, met with Jimmy Carter yesterday to talk about the vice-presidency after telling reporters he was surprised to find himself on anyone's list as a possible running mate.

Arriving at a nearby airport, Sen. Muskie said earlier conversations with Mr. Carter, the apparent Democratic presidential nominee, and a Carter aide had led him to believe "the concentration was on names other than mine."

Sen. Muskie, the vice-presidential candidate on Hubert Humphrey's unsuccessful ticket in 1968, said, "I'm involved in work in the Senate that I find extremely satisfying and meaningful. I would not lightly turn from the direction in which I am now moving unless the change were meaningful... and offered an opportunity for higher service."

Sen. Muskie, who had said earlier he was not certain if he would accept a vice-presidential nomination if it were offered, said, "I am 62 years old and I'm not interested in just playing games.

"I don't think Gov. Carter plays games. I assume he's asked me to come down to talk seriously."

View Effect of Johnson on Johnson City, Texas

Carter's Neighbors Visit Town of a President

By James P. Sterba

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, July 6 (NYT).—Clemens Lindig thought they were just another bunch of tourists when they trooped into his bar here last Thursday afternoon, roused him from his afternoon snooze and loaded up on cans of cold beer.

"Jimmy who?" he said after they left. "Oh, yeah, the peanut farmer."

Back on their chartered bus, P.J. Wise popped the top on a cold brew and said to Buford Reese:

"You know, Buford, we're gonna have to get us an eatin' place in Plains pretty darned quick. We're gonna have to fight off the fly-by-nighters and be just awful nice to the tourists and the press."

'Peanut Brigade'

Mr. Wise and Mr. Reese are neighbors of Jimmy Carter in Plains, Ga. They and 25 other men from Plains, from nearby Americus and surrounding Sumter County—they call themselves the "Peanut Brigade"—came to Texas last week on a unique junket: To find out what happens to a small town when one of its native sons becomes President of the United States.

"We don't think we're being presumptuous, although we thought about it," said Earl Godwin, a Plains pharmacist and $5-a-month mayor pro tem. "We've been affected already and we're just trying to plan ahead."

Lady Bird Johnson, former President Lyndon Johnson's widow, met them Friday morning at the LBJ ranch and wholeheartedly agreed.

"This is the most sensible thing you could be doing," she said over coffee and cookies.

The Plains folks have already gotten a taste of the national spotlight as Mr. Carter has moved closer to the Democratic presidential nomination. What they found out in two days in Johnson City, Austin, and other nearby towns is that they have misjudged the magnitude of their possible future in the limelight.

"We just weren't thinking big enough," said Johnny Sheffield jr., mayor of Americus, which is nine miles east of Plains and has a population of about 18,000. George Christian, who had been President Johnson's press secretary, helped broaden their view.

"Most small towns don't get into the paper unless there's a tornado or a train wreck," he said. "All of a sudden your town is going to be on the map. The dateline of Plains or Americus is going to go all over the world and that will have a significant economic and public-relations benefit."

Plains has a population of 683 persons compared with 763 in Johnson City. Mr. Christian told the Georgians to expect an invasion of tourists and reporters and said the reporters, especially if they get bored, would find things wrong with their community.

Turn Around

"I bet they'll turn right around and write about it, too, won't they," said Theo Baldwin, a local banker and Americus city councilman. Mr. Christian nodded, then said:

"But contrary to the popular belief, the working press corps is made up of highly balanced people and the benefit of having them around generally exceeds the detriments. Our problems were with a few columnists and TV commentators who didn't know the president and would come in here and cause us some problems."

Charles Mathus, Johnson City's mayor pro tem, told the visitors that caring for the press was a minor problem compared with fending off an infestation of souvenir stores and land speculators. To save the land across the road from the Johnson Ranch from commercial exploitation, the late president had to enlist the aid of local ranchers to buy it up and prod outside corporate executives into guaranteeing the loans. Then everyone stood firm against the developers.

"Otherwise you'll have a summit meeting in the shadow of a ferris wheel," Mr. Christian told them.

Cleanliness, Pride

The Georgia delegation did not get to talk to many ordinary persons in Johnson City but they were impressed with the town's cleanliness and obvious pride.

"This community pride is a very important thing and we're learning that there's a lot that's positive on top of the negative," said Lewis Lowe, the only black man in the group. Mr. Lowe is a school principal and Americus city councilman.

Several former aides to Mr. Johnson told the group that the novelty of having a hometown president would wear off after a while.

"I guess it's like a kid with a chocolate pie," Mayor Sheffield said. "He's going to like it for a while, but sooner or later he's going to get sick of it."

"We know Plains is going to change," said Billy Carter, 39, Jimmy's younger brother. "But we're going to try like mad to keep it just the way it is."

Use-Rated French System For Electricity Tested in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI).—New York State has begun a modest experiment with 200 electric-utility customers in the New York City area on a new "time-of-day" rate system borrowed from France.

If the experiment succeeds, said staff officials of the State Public Utility Commission, which regulates the predominantly privately owned power companies, it could revolutionize electric rate making.

Briefly, the time-of-day rate gives companies a substantial discount on electricity used at night and on Sundays instead of during peak daytime hours.

Delmarva Power & Light Co., ing very little 47 per cent of the a Delaware firm, is seeking to launch a similar experiment to get customers to cut back electric usage in the peak summer months in order to reduce electric costs in the winter.

More Sophisticated

Theodore Maynard, president of National Utility Service, a global energy consulting firm, goes further. Mr. Maynard urged that utility commissions in the United States persuade the electric companies to adopt the principles of the French rate-making system, which is based on the same idea as the Rockland County, New York, time-of-day rate but is far more sophisticated.

Mr. Maynard said the system has worked very well in France, both in conserving electricity and in distributing the cost burden on consumers more fairly.

He noted that electricity, unlike other commodities, has not been priced per unit in the United States on what it costs the utility to produce. The only cost factors considered in rate making are a utility's overall expenditures and the return it is to be allowed on its investment.

As a result, a system has developed under which power is sold most cheaply by means of volume discounts at the time when it is most in demand and, Mr. Maynard said, the huge power-producing network is earning time.

Comparison Made

Mr. Maynard said he acquired his admiration for the French rate-making system after his firm compared it with rate-making policies in the rest of Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

He said that when fuel was cheap and plentiful, the United States could afford the waste resulting from confused policies, but this no longer is the case.

As an example of loose practices, he said the actual consumption loads at various times of the day of some power companies do not correspond to the peak-load periods in their rate tariffs. He also said utilities had to increase their investments excessively because they have never encouraged customers to buy their own transformers and other equipment to maximize consumption efficiency.

The French rate-making system, on the other hand, Mr. Maynard said, is based entirely on the cost of service, with the rates varying according to the time of day and during five separate periods of the year. The lowest rates are given for using power in off-peak hours and off-peak seasons. There are volume discounts, just as there are in the United States, but there also are severe penalty rates for overconsumption of electricity during a peak period.

The French system also has a sophisticated multilevel tariff for customers on varying average-load factors, Mr. Maynard said.

Ford Asks Probe Of Welding in Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuters).—President Ford has ordered a special study of the oil pipeline under construction in Alaska following reports of widespread faulty welding, the White House announced.

Ron Nessen, presidential press secretary, said Mr. Ford had called for a report by tomorrow and had directed that a federal fact-finding team be sent to Alaska.

The 789-mile pipeline, running from Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope oil fields to Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska, is being built by a consortium of seven oil companies known as the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.

A recent report by Alyeska said that 3,950 questionable welds have been found in the pipeline.

Fraser to Visit U.S.

CANBERRA, July 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser will visit the United States later at the invitation of President Ford, it was announced today. He will meet Mr. Ford on July 27.

Canadian Army Tells Its Troops How to Faint in an Orderly Way

VANCOUVER, July 6 (UPI).—The order has gone out—Canadian troops may no longer faint in a slovenly or unseemly way while on parade, and soldiers disobeying the order will be put on report.

John Reynolds, a Conservative Member of Parliament, in a letter to his constituents, disclosed details of a memorandum issued to Canadian troops stationed in West Germany.

According to Mr. Reynolds, the memo said: "To avoid the possibility of fainting, a soldier should make sure he has had breakfest on the morning of parade day.

"If worse comes to worse and he must faint, a soldier should fall to the ground under control.

"To do so, he must turn his body approximately 45 degrees, squat down, roll to the left and retain control of his weapon to prevent personal injury and minimize damage to the weapon.

"Every incident of fainting will be investigated by the section commander. We must insure that soldiers who have not complied with the above instructions be charged."

Almost $1 Million Seized in Zurich Believed Part of U.K. Airport Loot

ZURICH, July 6 (AP).—Zurich police announced today they discovered $953,600 in a bank safe believed to be part of the £2-million (about $3.6-million) theft at London Heathrow Airport.

A police official said the safe was rented in the name of Colin Dunne, a name used by Stephen Raymond, who was arrested here last Thursday and admitted his part in the Heathrow theft.

The money deposited in the safe, all in U.S. currency, was found this afternoon following a police check with local banks on whether deposits had been made in Mr. Raymond's or Mr. Dunne's name since the June 26 theft.

Police said the bank safe was rented shortly after June 26.

Before Mr. Raymond's arrest, police officials found $53,600 worth of dollars, British and Lebanese pounds in new bills, and several birth certificates in his hotel room.

Mr. Raymond has refused to identify any accomplices. Scotland Yard has reported arresting four other suspects in the theft.

Soviet Fishing Fleet Said to Peril Species

REYKJAVIK, July 6 (Reuters).—An Icelandic marine biologist says a huge Soviet fishing fleet has been "vacuum-cleaning" the main breeding grounds of the North Atlantic redfish for two months, endangering the future of the species.

Jakob Magnusson said that about 80 Soviet factory trawlers had been sucking up immature fish since April, converting most of the catch into fish meal. At least 95 per cent of the redfish caught were so small that it would have been illegal to catch them in Icelandic waters, he said.

Redfish are also known as ocean perch or rosefish in the United States and as Norway haddock in Europe. It takes the redfish 15 years to reach full maturity.

Pardon in Romania

BUCHAREST, July 6 (AP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu has decreed a pardon or a reduction in sentence for some criminal offenders.

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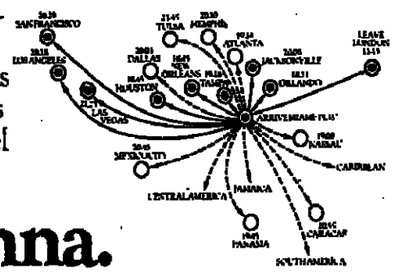
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Unusual Gala Held in Moscow

Russians Invoke Jefferson for Bicentennial

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW July 6 (WP).—Soviet observance of the U.S. Bicentennial culminated tonight in a gala meeting at a central Moscow theater where Thomas Jefferson was invoked as a friend of Russia and the course of détente endorsed—with reservations.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the occasion was that in appearance and pace it closely resembled Soviet gatherings usually reserved for marking the national days of other Communist countries. Nothing like it for the United States could be recalled.

A soleman presidium of speakers faced a polite audience of invited Russians in a hall bedecked with flags of the United States and Soviet Union as well as banners featuring the words of Lenin and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

"The history of modern, civilized America," said Lenin, according to the largest placard, "opened with one of those great, really liberating, really revolutionary wars of which there have been so few compared to the vast numbers of wars of conquest."

Brezhnev Cited

And Mr. Brezhnev was cited for declaring that the "Soviet Union is firmly determined to follow the line of further improving Soviet-American relations."

On the whole, Soviet recognition of the Bicentennial in the past few days has been restrained, a reflection presumably of the coolness of superpower ties in recent months. Sunday's Pravda carried a lengthy article on the subject that was far more critical than congratulatory, saying that the United States had betrayed the principles of the 1776 Revolution, which nowadays are upheld by U.S. Communists.

Nevertheless, Moscow has shown that it regards the Bicentennial as an event out of the ordinary.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko showed up for the embassy's Fourth of July reception, the first time in recent years that a Politburo member had attended a Western country's national day.

Also among the guests were several celebrated Soviet dissidents, a juxtaposition which a Russian remarked, "only you Americans would dare."

Envoy on TV

U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel was invited to speak on prime time Sunday on television—which he did expertly in Russian—noting that in 200 years the United States and Russia had never been at war with each other.

He also said that the United States had achieved the "first victorious revolution of national liberation in modern times"—usurping Kremlin jargon for wars in Vietnam, Angola and elsewhere.

Then this evening there was the official meeting (which was also filmed for TV). The event was organized by the Soviet-American Friendship Society in conjunction with the Kremlin's Institute of American studies. Mr. Stoessel was the honored guest and only U.S. speaker.

Soviet speakers included the first deputy foreign minister, Vasily Kuznetsov; Georgy Arbatov, director of the U.S.A. institute; and Valery Kubasov, one of the Soviet cosmonauts from last summer's joint space flight.

While hailing improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations in accordance with Kremlin precepts of "peaceful coexistence" the Russians also mentioned difficulties in areas such as arms control and economic ties. As ranking representative, Mr. Kuznetsov in particular repeated Moscow's recent complaints about delays in reaching a long-term strategic arms accord.

But reaching back into history he found hope for the future in Jefferson. "Russia is our most sincere friend among any government," the Soviet official quoted the author of the Declaration of Independence as saying.



United Press International.

IN AMERICA—Queen Elizabeth of England and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, on arrival in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Views Liberty Bell At Start of Bicentennial Trip

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II today visited the Liberty Bell, the symbol of freedom for the former colonies once ruled by her ancestor, King George III.

In her remarks, the Queen said, "We lost the American colonies because we lacked that statesmanship to know the right time and the manner of yielding what is impossible to keep.

"But the lesson was learnt . . . to respect the right of others to govern themselves in their own ways . . . This is something for celebrate the Fourth of July," she added.

The visit was part of a sentimental Bicentennial journey to the city where American patriots 200 years ago rose up against British tyranny.

The royal couple arrived on the yacht Britannia at Penn's Landing and were greeted by 5,000 spectators.

She asked about the famous crack but declined to touch the bell, despite urgings from photographers. She stood a foot away and listened as Hobart Cawood, superintendent of Independence National Park, told how the bell pealed the news that the Continental Congress had declared the 13 colonies independent.

As the Queen stood quietly before the bell, her husband Prince Philip by her side, she looked through the glass behind it at Independence Hall and the spectators gathered on the Mall, some of them waving small British flags.

Miniature Bell Pin

Before she left, she was presented a gift of a miniature Liberty Bell pin made from material taken from the bell when the crack was drilled and strengthened with bolts several years ago.

Prince Philip held the pin to the bottom of the crack and told his wife, "See, that's where this comes from."

Her visit to Philadelphia was the first stop of a six-day, nine-city U.S. tour before she goes to Montreal to open the Summer Olympic games.

Later, she was to dedicate the official British gift to the United States, a 12,000-pound Bicentennial bell. It was cast in the same Whitechapel foundry that produced the Liberty Bell.

But the gift was denounced today by a group of about 20 persons led by the Rev. Carl McIntire. The fundamentalist minister claimed the bell should include a biblical inscription, as the Liberty Bell does, saying it "literally takes God out of our concept of freedom."

Soviet Paper Says U.S. Reporter May Face Spy Charge

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI).—A Soviet newspaper suggested today that the Moscow correspondent of Newsweek magazine might face charges of espionage.

The weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta made the statement in the third in a series of articles it has published accusing Alfred Friendly jr., a U.S. citizen, of working for the CIA.

Mr. Friendly repeatedly has denied the allegations. He said the latest "blast" appeared to be an attempt to delay a defamation suit he has brought against the newspaper in a Soviet court.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said it welcomed Mr. Friendly's civil suit, filed last month in a Moscow regional court. "We are fully satisfied with this turn of events," it said, "because the editorial board has at its disposal such materials on the 'work' of the Newsweek correspondent which we are certain will provide the basis not only for the public condemnation of the gentleman, but also for criminal punishment provided under Soviet law."

Both Christopher Wren of The New York Times and George Krimsky of the Associated Press have also been accused by the newspaper as being CIA agents. Both have denied the charge.

Italy to Try 19 For '74 Bombings

BOLOGNA, July 6 (UPI).—Investigating magistrate Vito Zincani today ordered 19 members of the illegal Black Order neo-fascist organization to stand trial in connection with 11 bombings in various parts of Italy in 1974. A date for the trial was not immediately set.

Fourteen of the defendants have been held for some time in various Italian prisons, one is missing and believed abroad and four are free pending trial.

Scottish Fire Damage

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, July 6 (Reuters).—Property estimated to be worth £1 million (about $1.8 million was destroyed early today by a fire in the center of this central Scottish town. Police said there were no casualties.

Obituaries

Chu Teh, 90, Military Leader Of '34 Long March in China

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, July 6.—Chu Teh, 90, who became a hero of legendary stature in China after commanding the Communist army that made the Long March in the 1930s, died today.

With Mr. Chu as commander-in-chief and Mao Tse-tung as political commissar, the force of 100,000 Communist troops—accompanied by women, children and old people—trekked more than 6,000 miles in 1934-35 to avoid encirclement by their Kuomintang (nationalist) foes.

Battling against Kuomintang forces and natural obstacles, crossing mountains, rivers and plains, the nucleus of the Communist force finally reached the remote northwestern province of Shensi. The Communist consolidated their strength there and lived to win their revolutionary struggle in 1949.

As chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, Mr. Chu had functioned since January of last year as the equivalent of China's head of state.

In that capacity, he had met in Peking a few weeks ago with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. He took over the job of meeting foreign dignitaries earlier in June after Communist party officials decided that 82-year-old party Chairman Mao Tse-tung no longer would do so.

Mr. Chu also was a member of the inner ruling circle, the Standing Committee of the party's Political Bureau.

He was born in a village in Szechwan Province, in southern China.

In 1909 he entered a military academy in neighboring Yunnan Province, and is said to have joined a revolutionary society led by Sun Yat-sen, the nationalist leader who was to found the first Chinese republic in 1912.

He was a company commander in the Yunnan Army that played a prominent role in the 1911 revolution which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and opened the way to the new republic.

Western biographers say that he later became a police commissioner in Yunnan, leading an easy life as an opium-smoking warlord with many wives before converting formally to Communism.

In 1922, Mr. Chu went to Europe, meeting Chou En-lai in Paris. He joined the Chinese Communist party under Mr. Chou's sponsorship and spent some time in Berlin working with Communist student movements.

He returned to China in 1926 and soon became involved with military training.

Mr. Chu soon became chief of public security in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province in southeast China, serving under a Kuomintang officer.

On Aug. 1, 1927, Communist-influenced troops in Nanchang rose with Mr. Chu at their head, seized the city and held it for five days before Kuomintang forces obliged them to abandon it.

It was the beginning of the Communists' long open struggle for power. The day is celebrated as the birthday of the Communist army.

In 1928, Mr. Chu joined forces with Mr. Mao in the Chingkangsan Mountains in southern China, becoming commander of the Communists' 4th Army. Mr. Mao was political commissar.

While Mr. Mao was the dominating influence, Mr. Chu showed his fighting skill by five times breaking out of encirclement by Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

It was at this time that Mr. Chu formulated rules for the Communist army that impressed foreign observers in contact with the Communists.

First were the "Three Principles of Discipline"—always obey orders, do not take a single needle or a single thread from the people, and hand over all captured property to the authorities.

The "Eight Rules of Conduct" were: Be friendly in speech, be just in business transactions, always return anything borrowed, give compensation for damaged property, do not beat up or bully the people, be careful to protect the crops, do not flirt with women, do not torture prisoners of war.

Mr. Chu's personal magnetism as a military leader and his devotion to his soldiers were proverbial. Stories were told of how he lived and dressed like the rank and file, sharing their hardships and often going without shoes in the rough days.

The "cultural revolution" dented Mr. Chu's image. He was pictured in wall posters as a snake with a forked tongue and was accused of backing disgraced head of state Liu Shao-chi against Chairman Mao. But he re-emerged in the early 1970s and was re-elected to the Politburo.

Wataro Kanno

TOKYO, July 6 (UPI).—Wataro Kanno, 61, a senior parliamentarian and former minister of international trade and industry, died of stomach cancer today at a hospital in Osaka.

Mr. Kanno, a British-educated authority on economics, had served as director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, in 1962 and in 1968. He was minister of international trade and industry in 1966.



Keystone.

Marshal Chu Teh in an undated photograph.

Lingering Nigerian Scandal

Lagos Clearing Cement Glut But Material Called Inferior

By John Darnton

LAGOS, July 6 (NYT).—The ships laden with cement that have paralyzed Nigeria's ports for the last 15 months are gradually being unloaded and sent on their way, but the scandal that brought them here may not have run its course.

Several days ago, a two-story dormitory building nearing completion at the University of Ife, in the western state of Oyo, collapsed, killing a workman and injuring 18.

The collapse occurred, it is said, after students in the engineering department had warned that inferior cement was being used in the construction.

The charge raises a possibility that millions of tons of cement, ruined in the hulls of waiting freighters, has found its way to small contractors.

Location Unknown

"Estimates say that as much as half of the cement went bad," said an official who has been following the scandal closely. "Nobody knows where it went. It certainly wasn't thrown out. It's being mixed in with good cement to stretch it out."

"In two or three years, we may be seeing buildings collapsing all over Nigeria," the official added.

The cement scandal was a major reason for the coup that overthrew the regime of former Gen. Yakubu Gowon last July. Under Gen. Gowon, government officials ordered 20 million tons of cement—16 million tons by the Ministry of Defense alone—to be delivered within 12 months.

At a rate of 1.8 million tons a month, the shipments were more than twice the unloading capacity of all of Nigeria's ports combined.

The big orders led to an armada anchored off the Lagos coast. In September, there were over 420 freighters, stretching as far as the eye could see. Many were decrepit hulks manned by skeleton crews dispatched by ship owners to collect demurrage costs—$4,100 a day per ship.

Some of these ships waited for eight months to a year. In the moisture-ridden hulls, the cement they were carrying lost its binding quality after six months and became worthless for construction.

In some instances, the bags burst during unloading, spewing cement onto the ground. At one depot, at Kirikiri along the Badagary Creek, the cement was simply rebagged and sold at reduced prices.

The new government appointed a tribunal to investigate the scandal. But it seems to have made little progress in untangling a web of kickbacks and bribes involving government officials, foreign shipowners, corrupt purchasing agents, unscrupulous middlemen, phony corporations, dribble letters of credit and Swiss bank accounts.

The names of prominent Nigerian businessmen rumored to have been involved in the cement affair did not figure in the tribunal's report. The question of exactly how so much cement was ordered did not seem to be answerable.

The tribunal cleared the head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, whose name was mentioned twice in its proceedings. It pointed out that the first cement contract was signed more than two months after he had left his position as inspector of engineers in the army.

The investigator said that if a proper price had been negotiated—$53 a ton instead of the $60 that was paid, the government would have saved $57 million. It did not add on the demurrage costs, which have been estimated at $70 million.

The true cost will never be known. Its economic repercussions were so severe, in closing down factories that could not receive parts, in preventing the export of cocoa and in feeding the inflation rate, that it has to run into billions of dollars.

The new government has made progress in reducing the port congestion. It hired a U.S. company under a $45-million contract to use barges for unloading the ships. It opened up new berths, embarked on an expansion program and promulgated strict decrees regulating shippers.

Morocco to Try 300 for Abortive Uprising in 197

RABAT, July 6 (Reuters).—Morocco is to try about 300 persons this month for alleged roles in an abortive uprising in May 1973, according to legal sources.

One trial opened yesterday in Fez, in central Morocco. Other trials are in progress or will start soon in Rabat, Casablanca, Meknes and Settat.

Some of those on trial this month were acquitted by a military tribunal in 1973, but were immediately arrested again. A number of them have since been granted provisional liberty, according to defense lawyers.

Others arrested after the March, 1973, events have not yet stood trial. The trials this month are before ordinary criminal courts.

A separate trial of seven persons ended in Rabat Saturday with one person, Abdallah Mesnaoui, sentenced to death by firing squad and the six others acquitted. The seven were tried before a military tribunal because they had been sentenced to death in absentia in 1973.

In 1973, a military tribunal tried 159 persons in connection with the uprising. Sixteen received the death penalty, 71 prison terms and 72 were acquitted.

Pakistan and Austria To Build Sports Area

ISLAMABAD, July 6 (UPI).—Pakistan and Austria yesterday concluded an agreement for setting up a winter-sports and summer-recreation center at Malam Jabba in the Swat Valley, about 150 miles northwest of Islamabad.

Under the project, an 80-room hotel, a winter-sports area and a summer-recreation area will be set up. The Austrian government will provide free the basic equipment for the ski center and will extend a $1.65-million low-interest loan to help Pakistan meet the foreign-exchange costs of the hotel complex.

Protest in Karachi

KARACHI, July 6 (AP).—Pakistani police arrested 45 Palestinian students, who occupied and damaged the Syrian Embassy yesterday to protest the "anti-Palestinian policy of the Syrian government."

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Cause of Death Not Revealed

Suspicion Is Cast on 'Suicide' In U.K. of Recalled Iran Envoy

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 6 (WP).—On the night of June 4, an Iranian diplomat noticed that the lights were on in the Kensington home of Mohammed Reza Amirteymour, the newly recalled ambassador.

Since Mr. Amirteymour had said he was going away for the weekend, perhaps his last in England, the puzzled diplomat rang the doorbell. There was no reply. The diplomat went to the back, peered through a kitchen window and saw two feet.

He called the policeman on duty at the embassy nearby and the officer forced open the kitchen window. On the floor was the body of Mr. Amirteymour, 55.

The embassy's first secretary, Mortez Kakhi, said the next day:

Natural Causes

"He died from natural causes. The doctor who examined him and the police are also satisfied."

This was not true.

British and Iranian authorities have now disclosed that Mr. Amirteymour took his own life. A note in Persian is said to have been found by the man's body addressed to his daughter and begging her forgiveness.

Since then, however, at least some intelligence sources here are not wholly convinced that Mr. Amirteymour's death was a suicide. The fact that the Iranians declined to let a British coroner conduct a postmortem has caused suspicion.

A veil of secrecy has been cast over the affair. The British view Iran as a multimillion-dollar customer for everything from weapons to new towns, from Concordes to machine tools. London does not want to upset Tehran for commercial reasons.

Rebuke Issued

First Secretary Kakhi's false statement has not increased confidence in the handling of the case. The new ambassador, Parviz Cambran Radji, who arrived the very day Mr. Amirteymour died, said in an interview that he has rebuked Mr. Kakhi for the statement.

Why should Mr. Amirteymour, a distinguished diplomat who had represented the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi in Moscow before coming to London, commit suicide on the eve of his recall?

Several sources suggested that he feared he was going home to disgrace. He is said to have been, in the words of a well-placed aide, "a compulsive gambler" who had run up debts of perhaps £100,000 (about $180,000) in the clubs here.

In addition, Mr. Amirteymour is thought to have offended Empress Farah when she came here last April to open the World of Islam Festival. The precise nature of the offense is not known, but she is said to have been disturbed by his arrangements.

'Rumors' Only

The new ambassador, Mr. Radji, will only talk of "rumors" to explain Mr. Amirteymour's possible "disgrace." But he denies flatly that his predecessor had got into the bad graces of the Shah or his consort.

"I would rule out any possibility of a political reason" or "his *majesty's displeasure*," Mr. Radji said, "because I know it would not be true."

There is no doubt that Mr. Radji is well connected enough to know the Shah's mind. He has the prized London Embassy at the age of 40. In the past, reporters visiting Tehran spotted him as a key adviser to the No. 2 man in the realm, Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda. Mr. Radji said he had an interview with the Empress just before he left.

On the British side, only the policeman on duty at the embassy, the police surgeon he called, who certified the death, and an officer from the coroner's office appear to have looked at the corpse. Scotland Yard has been ordered to tell the press as little as possible and stress that the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) was not called in.

Immunity Claimed

The CID, however, could not be called in once diplomatic immunity was claimed. Mr. Radji made the claim as soon as the coroner's man suggested an autopsy.

Mr. Radji, who was summoned to see the body on the fatal night, said there was no blood and no sign of struggle. The only evidence of pills was a bottle of antibiotic capsules. How the putative suicide killed himself remains a mystery.

Why did Mr. Radji claim diplomatic immunity, thereby preventing any determination of the cause of death?

He did it, he said, out of consideration for his colleague's family.

"I certainly wasn't in a position to order anything. His next of kin should do that," he said.

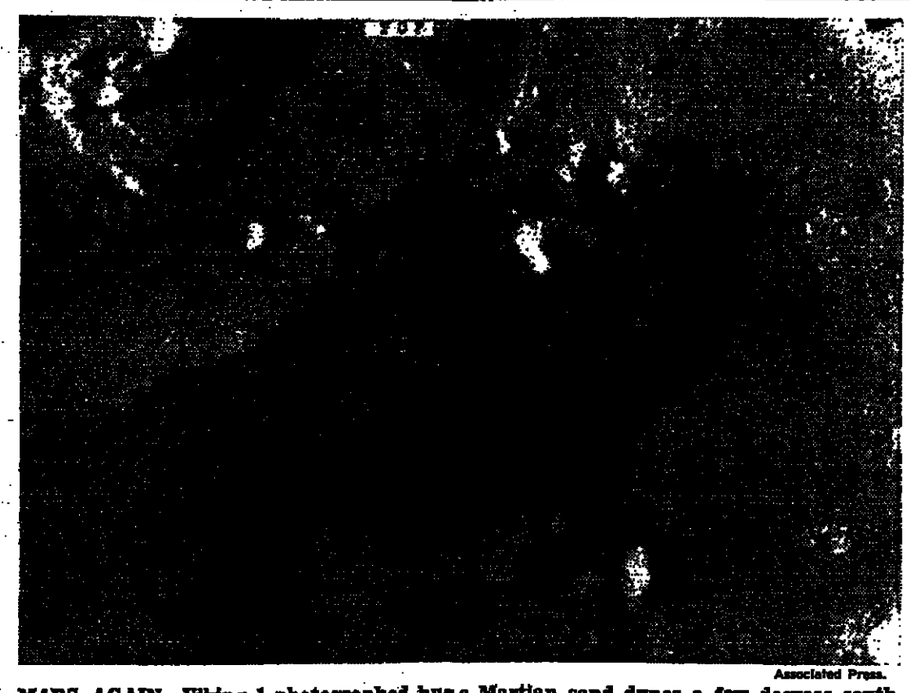
Father Queried

According to the ambassador, a cable was sent to the Foreign Ministry in Tehran which queried the dead man's aged father. The ministry cabled Mr. Radji that the father had refused permission for an autopsy and asked that the corpse be sent home.

Even if Mr. Amirteymour had returned alive, his future was uncertain. Ambassador Radji said that his predecessor did not have a new assignment.

The many questions concerning this affair have led some intelligence officials here to think that the dreaded SAVAK, or Sazemane Attalat Va Anmiyate Keshvar state security and intelligence organization, had a hand in it. SAVAK agents operate from the embassy in London, as the Sunday Times disclosed two years ago.

If Mr. Amirteymour was marked for death, why was he killed in London, on the eve of his return. Would it not have been easier to dispose of him in Tehran? His death there, however, might have aroused unpleasant talk. Anyway, he did die on Iranian soil, his Kensington house, diplomatically immune from the inquiries of a coroner or Scotland Yard.



Associated Press.

MARS AGAIN—Viking-1 photographed huge Martian sand dunes a few degrees south of the equator July 1 during a search for a possible landing site for Viking-2. The dune field shown is approximately 30 miles long and up to 12 miles wide and lies on the floor of Gangis Chasma, a branch of Mars's vast equatorial canyon system. Individual dunes are up to 1,600 feet across. Wind appears to have been blowing from the west (lower left). Canyon walls appear to have been formed largely by landslides.

Viking to Set Down July 17

Mars Landing Site Called 'Hazard-Free'

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., July 6 (WP).—National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists have chosen an ellipse 84 miles across on the Plains of Chryse on Mars as the place they will land an unmanned Viking spacecraft within two weeks.

The ellipse lies midway between one row of three large craters and another of six smaller craters, making it the safest place to land on the Plains of Chryse, which scientists chose three days ago for the first Viking landing.

"This is a hazard-free place to land," said Harold Masursky of the U.S. Geological Survey and leader of the Viking team. "There is hardly anything in there except for smooth plains."

Viking's scheduled landing yesterday was postponed until July 17 after the original landing site, Valley of Chryse, was found to be covered with deep cracks, high and craggy mesas and rough ridges.

The new landing region lies about 50 miles north of an "island" that Mr. Masursky said is the last of hundreds in the Valley and Plains of Chryse formed by floodwaters rushing north millions of years ago from the canyon lands stretching across the Martian equator.

The island measures about six miles across, may be as high as a thousand feet above the surrounding plains and has a recognizable "shoreline," meaning it may have been shaped by rushing water.

"These islands are the remnants of knobs that stuck out of the Chryse plateau and were shaped by water," Mr. Masursky said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, where the Viking flight has been directed for the last 11 months. "These islands all have cliffs on their upstream side that tail away to beaches on the downstream ends."

Viking scientists hope that the floods that formed the Martian islands also deposited tons of ancient sediment just beyond the last island in the plain where the spacecraft will touch down. There could be fossils of life forms in those sediments that can be picked up by a robot arm on Viking and identified by instruments inside the spacecraft.

A spectacular photograph taken on the northern edges of the Martian canyon lands and released yesterday shows an enormous sand dune on the floor of one canyon where sand has been blowing up against the canyon walls for millions of years.

The canyon's sides show long, vertical grooves resembling those cut out of the Rocky Mountains by avalanches.

Stationary Satellite to Link Indonesia's 3,000 Islands

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Six hundred years ago, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Majapahit vowed not to eat *palapa*—Javanese for coconut—until the whole of what now is Indonesia was united.

The dream of Gajah Mada will soon be realised after a communications satellite appropriately named Palapa is launched from Cape Canaveral, Thursday.

The drum-shaped spacecraft will link about 3,000 inhabited islands in the archipelago with instantaneous telephone radio, television and data communications. It is expected to be operational by Aug. 17 when Indonesia celebrates the 31st anniversary of its independence.

The satellite, first of two, was built by the Hughes Aircraft Co. to Indonesian specifications and will be launched by a National Aeronautics and Space Administration Delta rocket. Indonesia is reimbursing NASA for the launch.

Stationary Position

From a stationary position 22,300 miles high, Palapa will be able to relay communications among Indonesia's 26 provinces, thus binding together 120 million Indonesians.

"The launching of the Palapa satellite will greatly help in unifying the nation," said Indonesian Information Minister Mashuri, "Because of our nation's geography, communications is of major importance and the Palapa satellite will help bridge the problems."

NASA said that Indonesian officials selected satellite communications because of tremendous problems to be overcome in establishing communications links among the islands by conventional means.

"It just wasn't economically feasible to install wires or microwave towers over thousands of miles of ocean, islands, unmapped hills and forests," the U.S. space agency said. "In addition, it couldn't be done quickly and certainly not instantaneously, as in the case of Palapa."

Forty ground stations already have been built in the nation's major cities and 10 are planned. The second satellite is scheduled to be launched next year.

Once the satellite is launched, its control will switch from NASA to a Western Union ground station in Glenwood, N.J. Then a station in Jakarta will take over and control the spacecraft as well as serve as the center for the other ground stations in the system.

The satellite is a near-duplicate of satellites Hughes built for Western Union and Canada's Anik domestic communications system. Each satellite is 11 feet high, 6 feet in diameter and weighs 1,267 pounds at launch.

The Delta will propel the spacecraft into a looping orbit ranging from 150 to 22,570 miles. A small rocket aboard Palapa is scheduled to be fired three days after launch to switch the satellite into the final circular orbit where its speed will match earth's rotation and thus it will remain over one point on earth.

Palapa is to be positioned above the equator at 83 degrees east longitude.

India Has One Year Without Smallpox Case

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP).—India completed one year yesterday without a reported case of smallpox.

An intense vaccination and surveillance program by the World Health Organization and Indian medical teams brought to a halt the disease that used to afflict millions in this country.

Poles Warned Their Farming Lags Far Behind

WARSAW, July 6 (Reuters).—Poles were warned today that their farming structure had fallen up to 15 years behind those of other Communist states and 20 years behind those of Western nations.

Calling for a greater effort, the Communist party daily Trybuna Ludu wrote: "In one decade we must do what took others several dozens of years."

Trybuna Ludu said that farm mechanization in Poland—which concerned only 40 per cent of farms—was 15 years behind Czechoslovakia and East Germany, 10 years behind Romania and Bulgaria—and 20 years behind such Western states as France and Italy.

Poland is reported to have a horse population of 3 million, consuming fodder which otherwise would go to cattle.

Queen Sends Plea For Mercenaries

LONDON, July 6 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth has appealed for clemency on behalf of three British mercenaries sentenced to death by a People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Angola, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

A spokesman said the Queen had sent the message during the weekend to Angolan President Agostinho Neto from the royal yacht Britannia, on which the Queen was sailing from Bermuda to the United States. Prime Minister James Callaghan earlier had sent Mr. Neto the same plea.

The three British mercenaries sentenced to death last Monday for their role in the Angolan civil war are Costas Georgiou, 25, known as "Col. Callan," Andrew McKenzie and John Barber. American Daniel Gearhart was also sentenced to death.

Skier's Dry Run Interrupted By Police Car

BURNHAM, England, July 6 (Reuters).—Police in a patrol car had a shock when they passed a man on skis on a busy expressway.

The man, François Demarquette of France, had just constructed a pair of skis for dry slopes and his wife was towing him along the hard shoulder on the expressway west of London to test them, a court heard here yesterday.

Mr. Demarquette and his wife were each fined £25 ($45).

Florida Burglar Takes Only Best From Wine List

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 6 (AP).—A burglar who broke into a posh restaurant showed taste, taking 17 bottles of the finest vintages from a rack of 5,300 bottles of wine.

Police said yesterday that the burglar made off with $3,000 worth of rare wines from the Down Under, which was closed Sunday for the Fourth of July.

"There is no question that the robber came here strictly for those wines," said Leonce Picot, co-owner of the tavern. "He ignored the money in the cash registers and in the safe upstairs. He took strictly the best."

Mr. Picot said an inventory of the wine cellar showed that two bottles of 1899 Château Margaux, each valued at $1,000 on the tavern's wine list, and a 1900 Château Margaux were among the missing wines.

Mr. Picot said that some of the wines were kept for their novelty. "They may be undrinkable, they are so old," he said.

Peru to Make 'Lost' Inca City More Accessible to Tourists

MACHU PICCHU, Peru, July (Reuters).—Engineers are planning to build a cable car system up the steep, jungle-clad mountain here to ferry visitors to the lost city of the Incas.

The car, which will carry 40 passengers at a time up the 60-meter precipice when it becomes operating next year, is part of a plan to open up the Inca mine, Peruvian tourist officials say.

More than 60 years after the abandoned city was discovered by a young U.S. student, Hiram Bingham, the ruins are still relatively inaccessible. The Spanish, who subdued the Inca Empire in the 16th century, never discovered it.

There is no road to the hewn stone city, perched high above the gorge of the Urubamba River, with towering Andean peaks to the west and jungle hills to the east. The traveler today takes a special train from Cuzco, 112 kilometers to the south, and completes the rest of the way by bus.

4-Hour Train Trip

The train, which takes four hours through steep mountain passes to the foot of Machu Picchu, can carry only about 100 passengers.

Unless the traveler can find room to be in the small hotel here, which then has only about four rooms to visit the palaces, fortresses, sanctuaries and other ruins in the city before returning to Cuzco.

In a few years, access will be considerably easier and many more tourists will be able to visit the city, the Peruvian officials say.

A new road is being paved from Cuzco through the Urubamba canyon to Ollantaytambo. From there, a train shuttle service will take tourists to the cable car station, cutting the journey from Cuzco to Machu Picchu to about two hours.

A Zurich bank has lent $2.4 million for the cable car project. Construction is due to start soon on a cargo cable car, which will carry equipment for building a new hotel, and a passenger cableway, which is scheduled to be finished and in service by the spring of 1978.

Concern Expressed

A larger hotel is being built close to the ruins.

Some persons are expressing concern that an unbroken wave of tourists will destroy the unique beauty of Machu Picchu. The trickle of tourists today scarcely disturbs the place, they say.

For those who wish to view the traces of Inca civilization around Machu Picchu without the crowds, there is still a way—by foot.

The Incas linked their cities with a network of stone-paved roads—wide enough for llamas. One such road leads from Cuzco to Machu Picchu. It attracts about 100 hikers a month in the dry mountain season between March and November, local officials say.

The three-day walk leads through some unforgettable scenery, and passes some unspoiled Inca ruins. Hikers say the high passes beneath snow-capped peaks, drastic descents into jungle forests and temples, make Machu Picchu seem by comparison rather ordinary.

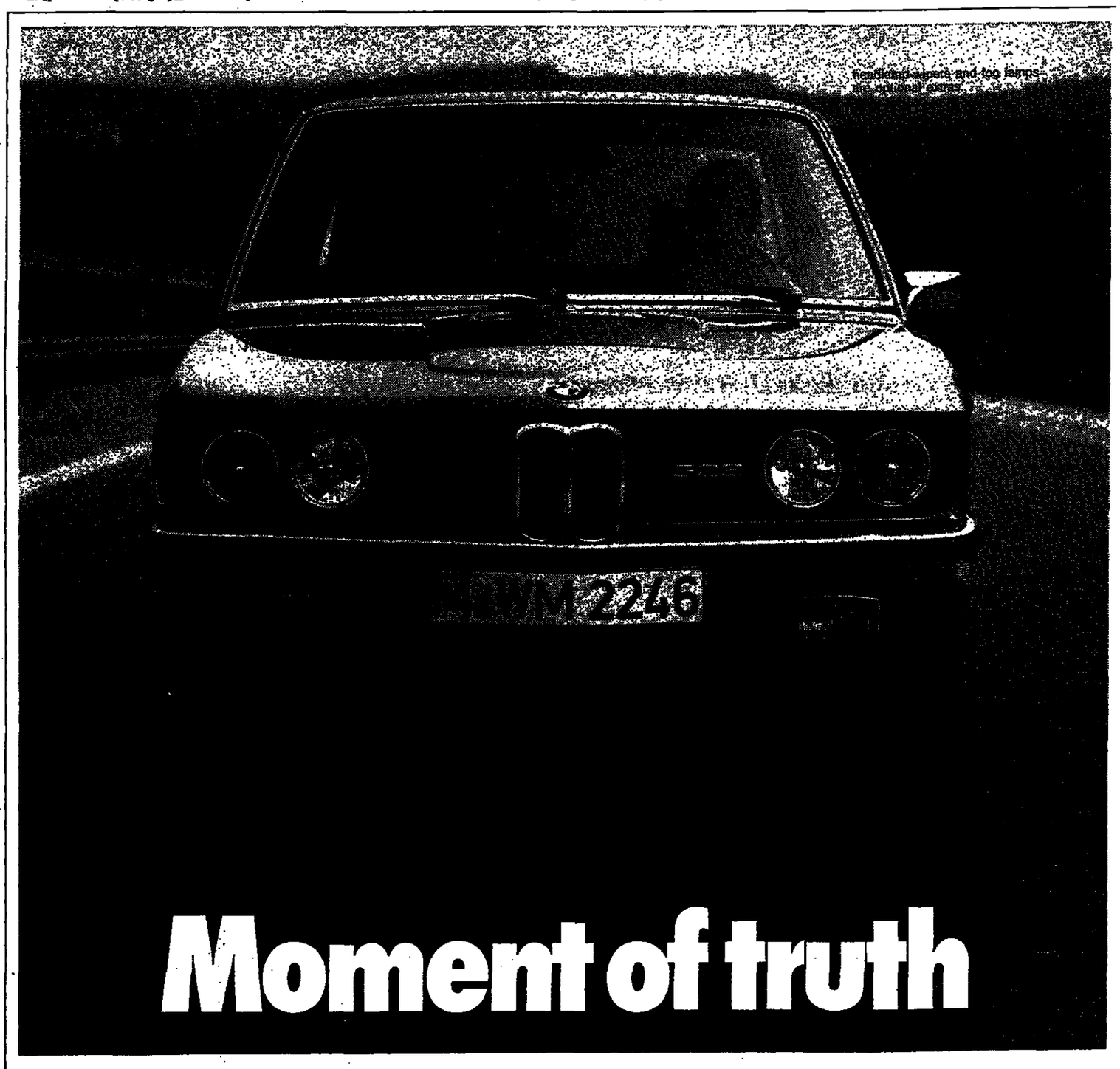
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BMW – Sheer driving pleasure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Wednesday, July 7, 1976 *

A Deepening Tragedy

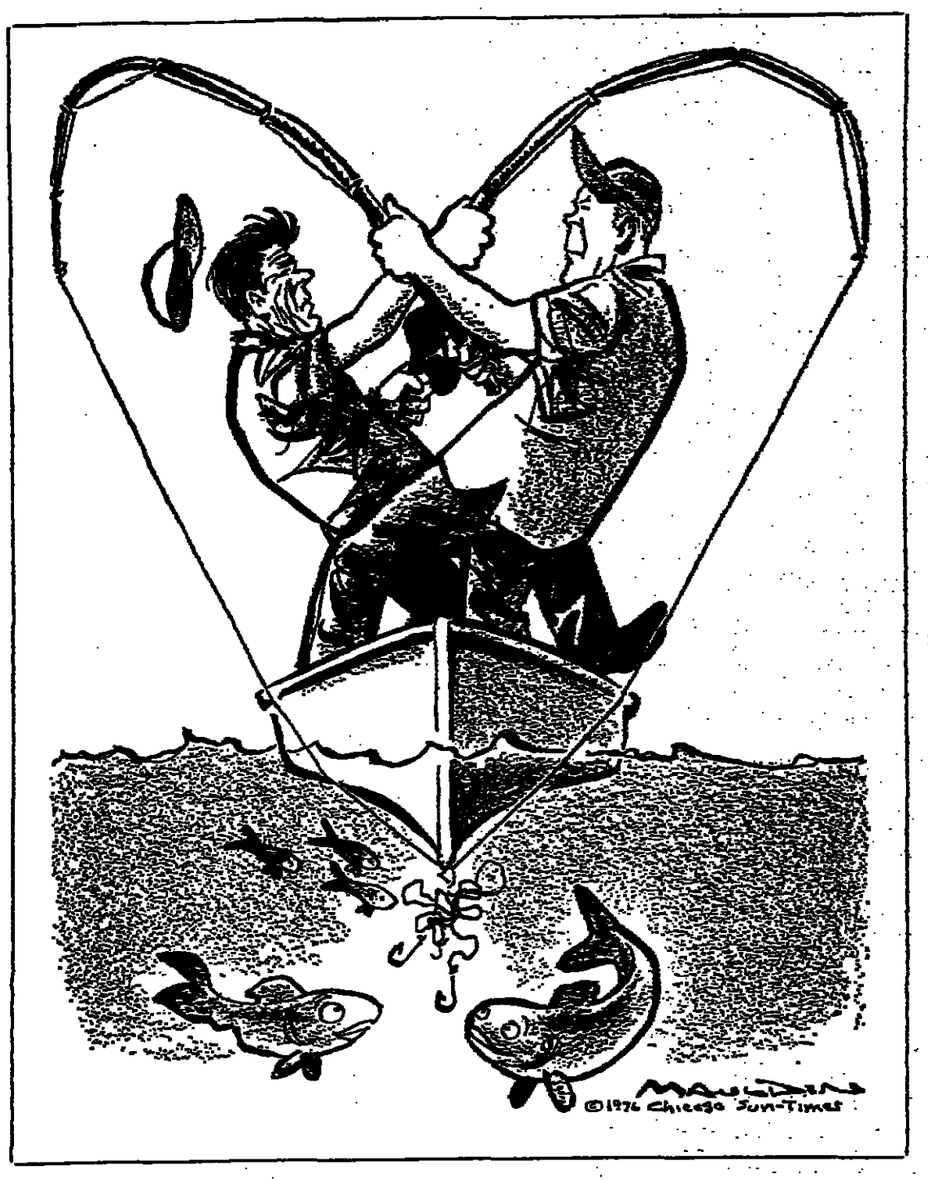
Lebanon, which received its independence from the French in 1943, no longer exists. Its institutions of central government, such as they were, are defunct. Its frail but real sense of nationhood has evaporated. About half its territory has been occupied by Syria, which lacks the will either to finish pacifying the country or to go home. West Beirut and the coast running south to Sidon are dominated by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Moslem left. East Beirut and the coast running north to Zghorta are controlled by the Christian right. In recent days, the Christians have been brutally throwing Palestinian refugees out of two camps in "their" sector of Beirut. Palestinian-leftist retaliation against Christian enclaves is expected as a matter of course. Many thousands are dead. The Arab world's one example of secular power-sharing among different religious groups is in ruins.

What can be done? A succession of outsiders, Arab and other, have tried to arrange a cease-fire and a new Christian-Moslem power-sharing formula. All have failed. The rigidity of the various Lebanese communal leaders constitutes one reason. The readiness of outside powers—Iraq and Libya deserve to be singled out—to stoke the Lebanese fire for irresponsible reasons of their own is another. The easy availability of weapons and munitions is a third reason. The performance of the United Nations has been especially absurd. While a sovereign member state disintegrates, the UN has been *content to ignore the ruin and, instead, to* let its "Palestine committee," an anti-Israel lynch mob, go about its normal business. Some mediation efforts may continue. We hope so. But we are pessimistic about the outcome.

Just conceivably, however, there is an alternative to mediation. That is for the war to be regarded not only as a conflict among Arabs, which it is, but also as an expression of Arab frustration at the impasse in the larger Arab-Israeli dispute. Would the Lebanese crisis have exploded as it did last year if the Palestinians had somehow been brought into the diplomatic search for a Mideast settlement? Would desperate criminal acts such as the Palestinians' latest hijacking—the Israeli rescue operation notwithstanding—still be taking place? We wonder. We wonder, too, if it is too late even now for the Palestinians to be brought in.

Suppose the United States were to call an urgent session of the Geneva conference, offering a seat to the PLO if it accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338. This is a bridge that the United States and the Israelis and the Palestinians are going to have to cross some day. Why not now? It could provide precisely the political alternative required not only to damp down the Lebanese conflagration but also to advance toward a Mideast settlement. We are under no illusions about the difficulties of proceeding down this road. It would take a high order of statesmanship from President Ford and Jimmy Carter alike. The argument for considering it is that it might work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Crumbling Trust

The first bitter fruits of Washington's *shortsighted enthusiasm for splitting off* the Northern Mariana Islands from the rest of the far-flung Pacific Trust Territory are now showing up in the corridors of the UN Trusteeship Council. A delegation from the Marshall Islands and Palau has arrived to ask for eventual independence from the United States but immediate administrative separation of the relatively prosperous Marshalls and Palau from their poorer island neighbors.

The long-range strategy of the separatists runs directly counter to current U.S. policy of forging a working unity in the U.S.-administered Pacific islands, scene of bitterly remembered combat of World War II. About a month ago, White House negotiators initialled the long awaited compact on free association between the islands of Micronesia and the United States, providing a well thought out and coherent program for political autonomy and economic development of these diverse islands in voluntary association with the United States.

Unfortunately, even prior to completing this compact, the Nixon and Ford administrations—under strong Pentagon influence—succumbed to the separatist interests of the Northern Marianas, encouraging them to accept a vague "commonwealth" status under U.S sovereignty—a far closer relationship than would exist with the rest of Micronesia. Once that chink in the gradually formed unity of the Pacific islands had been permitted, further separatist ambitions were virtually inevitable.

The United States record of trusteeship in the Pacific is not a noble one over the postwar decades, but in the last few years a seemingly genuine attempt has been made to stake out a political evolution which would leave these islands economically and strategically viable, autonomous yet closely associated with the United States. The newly initialled compact provides for a plebiscite throughout the trust territory (excluding the Northern Marianas); any island district which failed to provide at least 55 per cent support for the federated state would not be required to join.

It would have been far better if the Northern Marianas had been included in this plebiscite, which is likely to take place early next year. The admittedly strong separatist sentiment in those islands could have been duly expressed in an orderly process, fully consistent with the United Nations mandate, without being allowed to stand as a special precedent. Since it is too late to undo that political blunder, at least the separatists of the Marshalls and Palau should not be encouraged to fragment the unity of Micronesia any further.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Legend Is Born

The civilized world owes the government and armed forces of Israel a permanent debt of gratitude for the courageously conceived and brilliantly executed rescue of more than 100 hostages from pro-Palestinian terrorists at Entebbe Airport in Uganda early in the morning of—appropriately enough—the U.S. Independence Day.

By this unprecedented action, the Israelis have demonstrated that the criminal terrorist practice of holding the lives of innocent civilians for ransom to achieve political ends can be successfully thwarted by application of sufficient amounts of resourcefulness, determination—and guts. The extraordinary raid, 2,500 miles into unfriendly territory, to snatch the hostages out of the hands of captors supported by the petty tyrant who rules Uganda, was an effective declaration of independence from international blackmail, to which the ordinary rules of international law simply cannot apply. The question involved in the Israeli raid was less a matter of violating national sovereignty than responding to an act of international piracy.

Terrorism of this type will, unfortunately, not be ended by this remarkable Israeli military operation but the Israeli example proves to the world that it can ultimately be defeated, as it must be. Prime Minister Rabin rightly stated that the airborne operation had an almost legendary quality about it: "It will be written about in the annals of the nation."

It will also serve as an inspiration to other countries that, when the occasion demands, and if they have steadfastness and the will, they can do as much.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bold but Wrong

Israel's defense minister has described its commando raid into Uganda as "brilliant, daring and unprecedented." It is all that. Militarily, the operation was well conceived and executed. But since when has military brilliance and action, which no responsible government would seriously consider, signified right or given any nation justification to do what it wants in violation of the rights of others?

The Israelis may for the moment be joyously diverted from their economic troubles by the operation that was launched in contempt of international law. But they should ponder the costs. Hijack terrorism is to be condemned. So is the Israeli attack—an act of international aggression—to be condemned. The answer to political hijackings lies elsewhere. Might is not right.

—From the Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1901

LONDON.—"The muscles of this generation are weaker than those of the last," said C.N. Jackson, Great Britain's foremost authority on college sports. He was referring to American as well as British athletes. He said the younger generation no longer took the proper exercise, but was spoiled by progress. He blamed the bicycle and the trolley that have supplanted "good ol' walking."

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1926

NEW YORK.—Jazz is rapidly becoming recognized as genuine music and will be a permanent addition to its history according to Joseph Meyer, composer of the music to Al Jolson's latest show, "Big Boy." Mr. Meyer, whose songs have been heard throughout America and Europe, says that because of men like Paul Whiteman and George Gershwin, jazz has become an American art form.

Ford-Reagan Fight: By the Rules

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON.—The lesson of 1952 is much on the minds of Republican politicians these days: When the contest is close and passions run high, both sides can be expected to manipulate the rules and to press every small procedural advantage in the pursuit of victory.

It happened at Chicago 24 years ago, when Sen. Robert A. Taft attempted to use his control of the convention machinery to bull his way to nomination, only to be beaten when Dwight D. Eisenhower forced through a change in the convention rules.

And the conviction is growing among Republicans that it will probably happen at Kansas City on Aug. 16.

President Ford's friends hold all the key positions in the convention hierarchy, over the bitter protests of Ronald Reagan. Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas is temporary chairman, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona is the permanent chairman and Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee will give the keynote address.

Crucial Juncture

Baker, by the tone he sets for the convention, and Dole and Rhodes, by the parliamentary rulings they make, the recesses they decide upon and the delegates they recognize, could give their candidate a significant edge at some crucial juncture in the proceedings.

It seems likely that the President will also control the key convention committees such as those on rules and credentials. The committees are composed of two members from each delegation, regardless of size. Ford controls 24 delegations, Reagan 23, with control of seven in doubt.

If the remaining state conventions go as expected, and uncommitted delegates holding the balance of power in the Guam, Hawaii and West Virginia delegations decide as expected, Ford will hold an edge of only four to eight votes on the committees. Any defections could prove damaging, so his agents will have to tread carefully.

Control of the convention floor is another matter. Even if a slight majority of the delegates are pledged to vote for the president on the first ballot, a majority on procedural questions is likely to be available to Reagan.

The anomaly results from the so-called "Trojan horse" delegations, most notably those in Florida, North Carolina and Kentucky, where Reagan-controlled state conventions chose Reagan supporters as delegates, even though many of them are required because of primary results to vote for the President on the first nominating roll call.

No Exact Count

In North Carolina, for example, Ford won 25 votes in the March 23 primary as against 28 for Reagan and one uncommitted. But 51 of the 54 delegates selected to cast those votes are considered Reagan backers.

Although no exact count is possible, it appears that as many as 75 delegates may fall into the "Trojan horse" category, according to head-counters in both camps.

For the Reagan strategists, the temptation to deny those votes to Ford on the first ballot will be powerful. They claim to have no such plan at present, although they are known to have looked into the possibility of having the delegates switch at the end of the roll call.

A resolution requiring that votes be cast in accordance with state law was passed last month by the Republican National Committee, but it is subject to the approval of the convention itself.

In the past, close convention contests have resulted in credentials fights, with the two sides struggling to put their partisans into position on the floor.

There are some tentative signs that the Ford camp is preparing for credentials warfare at Kansas City.

In Virginia, for example, former Rep. Stanford Parris, the Ford chairman there, has filed with the Republican State Committee a challenge to almost half the state's delegation, arguing that the Reagan forces illegally used a unit rule to insure control in two counties in northern Virginia.

On June 1, T. Timothy Ryan, assistant general counsel of the President Ford committee, wrote to William C. Cramer, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, asserting that the Arizona delegation, which favors Reagan, 2" to 2, had been illegally selected.

The participation in the delegate selection process of precinct committeemen elected in 1974, he contended violated a party rule barring anyone chosen before the issuance of the call to the convention in December, 1975.

How far the President's managers will choose to press those and other potential cases remains to be seen.

The current convention rules, however, give them a major advantage. Rule 4, adopted as a result of the "fair play" fight at the 1952 convention, provides that no challenged delegate may vote on his own or any other credentials question unless the Republican National Committee decides by a two-thirds majority that he should be allowed to do so.

Because the national committee is overwhelmingly pro-Ford, no Reagan delegate under serious challenge could vote on credentials contests. That would mean that the President would have a solid majority on the floor and could unseat Reagan delegates and replace them with his backers.

Steal the Convention

"In other words," commented a recent issue of Right Report, a conservative newsletter, "if they have the stomach for it, the President Ford committee has the means to steal the convention."

Although he and other Reagan strategists are preparing for such a struggle, Anderson Carter, the former California governor's director of field operations, doubts that it will take place.

"Television is too much of a factor," Carter said in a recent interview. "The public reaction to any shenanigans like that would be so strong and so fast that anybody who tried to do it would be cutting his own throat."

Others are not so sure.

"At the moment," said Clarke Reed, the Mississippi Republican chairman, "I'm a lot more worried about the possibility of chaos than I am about who the nominee will be."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peter Lennon From London:

London does not look like Africa or India, it just feels like it.

LONDON.—The perversely persistent heat wave that has for three weeks now unrelentingly leaned on Britain with temperatures often in the 90s (Fahrenheit) and never below the mid-80s is seriously discommoding the British. Deep down he thinks it indecent that London should be hotter than Honolulu and positively sinister that it should often be more sweltering than Casablanca.

When the first great pall of muggy heat sprawled oppressively over this moist island last month, the instinctive reaction of the British was that it was "unseasonable." June is the month for brides to catch head colds, and during which ladies at garden parties dash for cover chased by the great merry sprinkler.

The implication of "unseasonable" was that eventually the beastly "foreign" weather would go away. England has always managed to avoid Continental summers: London never experiences the hot grip which nearly always squeezes the breath out of its near neighbor Paris every August.

Central Heating

Heat is just not a British thing. When they sullenly adopted central heating, about two generations after everyone else, they succeeded in defeating the heat part by making the radiators as thin as tissue paper so that they would not rudely bustle the familiar chills from the sharp corners of their living rooms. The radiators are also run on the principle of the beloved hot water bottle: They go cold during the night.

Imagine then this nation staggering around week after week not just in a Continental climate but in an equatorial one: The kind of weather, the experts say, that has not been known for 250 years, and that only briefly.

Morale is breaking down: While the more solemn commentators hold forth about the water supply and the crops the real crisis for the Briton is a crisis of identity.

A long tradition of colonization should have equipped many of them to respond to the emergency: But when they march out in their pith helmets with their mad dogs the decor is all wrong. Not to mention the vegetation. London does not look like Africa or India, it just feels like it.

On a Bench

The Englishman snoozing on a bench, pilloried by the noonday sun, wakes from a dream of the jungle to find himself in Trafalgar Square. And occasionally there is some right goings on from the younger female natives stripped to the waist in the fountain being chased by bobbies with skull-tight helmets.

But these frolicsome maidens are very much a minority. What we get is the curious kind of over-decorative summer dressing familiar to those who have seen British female tourists in action on the Costa Brava. There they look like partly plucked peacocks with great weals across their bare backs and legs from the flogging of the sun.

Now they are loose in their thousands on London's streets or lying like huge butterflies in Hyde Park.

They do expose themselves to the public gaze but in a curious way British women do not understand the principle of revealing dress. The ripe Italian or the flirtatious Spaniard understands instinctively that to reveal you must dress up. British women think they have to undress.

So they take things off, and pull things up, and cut things short, and tuck things in and snip at this and put a rent in that until they look as if they have been in a wrestling match with a bear.

Curious Paradox

There is also a curious paradox: Unlike their Continental sisters what they reveal is definitely not on display, if you follow me.

When a bare-shouldered maiden in deep décolletage gets into a bus in Rome, men slouching around are officially allowed to perform exaggerated gymnastics with their eyeballs, surround her with smiles and even joyously mime suicide in compliment to her beauty.

Try that with a British woman and she will call a policeman.

When they use the subway dressed for the Costa Brava, presenting large tracts of previously cloistered flesh you will notice nothing more than an extra degree of tension behind the rows of male newspaper readers. Men have to assume defensive sightless gaze.

Even at the height of the "swinging England" period of the 1960s, the British girl rarely acknowledged the man's right to look, at least in public. There was the famous case at the time of three young girls in the subway with miniskirts hoisted up, who had a young man arrested for looking at their legs.

In court the young man said that the reason why he was apparently staring at them was that they and an advertisement were in his direct line of vision. But the advertisement over their heads was of such a salacious nature that he modestly lowered his eyes to their legs. He got off.

Narrow Escape

But an Egyptian diplomat at Wimbledon last week had a narrow escape. He found a partly nude bottom sitting inviting beside him and responded traditionally. He pinched it. He had to plead diplomatic immunity to get out of that one.

So Britain melting in the sun stubbornly sticks to tradition. A columnist this week extolled the joys of his damp cellar. He finds it a most refreshing place for a nice long read.

The other day I saw a British gentleman walking in the city at midday. He carried a black briefcase and was clothed in a pair of neat, severely pressed black shorts. He also wore shoes and socks. Nothing else.

Even in this heat you can still tell a British gentleman—by his old school socks.

What We Must Learn From Entebbe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The difference between terrorism and generalized war is essentially one of degree since both conform to Clausewitz's definition—"an act of violence intended to compel our opponent to fulfill our will."

Terrorism generally refers to small movements rather than to nations. It frequently aims at political or social factions rather than governments as such. Nonetheless, the various Arab terrorist groups have in common the target of Israel as a state even though they often approach that target by different means.

Moreover, terrorism often produces a threat of war and, at times, actual conflict, as when it ignited World War I. It is interesting to recall the testimony of young Gavrilo Princip in 1914 after he had assassinated the Hapsburg heir, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, in Sarajevo.

"I am a south Slav nationalist," he told the court. "My aim is the union of all south Slavs, under whatever political regime, and their liberation from Austria."

Not Alone

"By what means did you think to accomplish that?" he was asked by the judge. He replied: "By terrorism."

Principi and his colleagues were not working by themselves or unaided by external factors. They were teleguided, armed and prepared by the Serbian kingdom's chief of military intelligence, Col. "Apis" Dimitrievitch, and there is evidence that "Apis" in turn was furnished funds by Russia's military attaché in Belgrade.

When one contemplates the case for and against terrorism today one often sees hints of similar foreign aid for people willing to kill or be killed for particular causes. There is little doubt that Libya's President, Col. Moamer Qadhafi (to name but one) is more than a silent offstage noise with respect to a wide spectrum of terrorist movements from Northern Ireland to the southern Philippines, but concentrating against Israel. I can think of no historical precursor to Uganda's blundering President Idi Amin.

Until the brilliant Israeli coup at Entebbe which succeeded in negating the terrorists' blackmail leverage and also in punishing them severely, there have been few novel attempts to deal with modern aspects of the problem. In the past only formal war or gunboat diplomacy were the usual answer. This has become increasingly a question of menacing a gnat with a sledgehammer. Police operations in dictatorial states like Chile and Argentina have not successfully cured the problem.

French Force

One is forced to consider the wisdom of national governments preparing some kind of small, effective, mobile force to be used in counterterrorist moves as the Israelis used special troops to terminate Arab terrorist blackmail from Uganda. For example, what will be done if and when terrorists try and paralyse a nation's policy with a captured nuclear warhead?

France maintains such a force, rarely advertised, called the "force d'intervention." Its small forward element is based by bilateral treaty in Senegal. Its larger rear elements are based in southwest France.

The idea is that if something considered harmful to French national interests is touched off by terrorists in French-speaking Africa, the force intervenes. It has done so already, without much fuss.

Should the United States or other countries create a select, disciplined anti-terrorist unit capable of dealing with political blackmail? If not, there will always be greater chance that, abetted by modern devices, other "acts of violence" may be staged—by a group, a gang, not a state—to "compel" fulfillment of its will. Such a unit would be too small to threaten a state—only a political movement. It would be designed for legal reaction, not military initiative.

I would like to add an unpleasant footnote. All my life I have opposed capital punishment. I thought it wrong of the Israelis to execute Eichmann; it would have been wrong for them to execute Hitler, had they been able to catch him alive.

But it is even wronger to condemn unknown innocents to the risk of kidnapping or murder merely to serve as pawns in a blackmail game designed to gain the release of legally convicted imprisoned terrorists. That alone was the purpose of the hijacker of France's Airbus.

Is it not time for all free nations to agree that they will make exceptions in their penal code permitting the execution of convicted terrorists so that innocent people will not henceforth be similarly condemned, as were the Airbus passengers, simply by existing? This only invites kidnappers to seize them as hostages, regardless of who they are. Every live convicted terrorist in prison increases the chance of dead innocents abroad.

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هكذا من الأصل

Spoiled? Amy Carter, 8, the Darling of Plains, Ga.

By James J. Wooten

PLAINS, Ga. (NYT).—Her father thinks she's spoiled, ut her mother disagrees.

"Well, I'd say my Mamma was ight," she decided today with a rawl and a little girl's giggle. Anyway, the men all say that, but the women, they think I'm cute."

Amy Carter is that, all right —a freckle-faced, strawberry blonde with a quick smile, a perky nose and silver blue eyes that give away all her secrets.

But she is also the 8-year-old daughter of Jimmy Carter, a man who could become president of the United States, and like the progeny of most public people, she is both beneficiary and victim of her father's rapid rise to fame.

Familiar

Not since 1960 has the nominee of either major party had a young child—Caroline Kennedy was 3 years old when her father sought the office—and the contrasts now appearing in Amy's young life seem both familiar and understandable.

She craves attention and loves privacy. She makes good friends and grand demands with equal ease. She can quip at the drop of a question or cry at the smallest slight—and if her father's appraisal sometimes seems accurate, it is no wonder, no wonder at all.

She is the darling of this little village, a veritable Becky Thatcher with a hundred Tom Sawyers at her elbow: Secret Service agents, journalists, members of her father's growing entourage, and the scores of tourists who are transforming her pleasant, placid pastoral hometown into a beehive of curiosity seekers.

Noticing the upsurge of visitors here recently, Amy, with the entrepreneurial instincts that brought her father wealth and position in Plains, formed a partnership with two young neighbors and opened a lemonade stand in front of her parents' house.

The Idea

The origin of the idea remains unclear. Amy insists the idea was hers, but one of her partners, Sidney Gnann, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gnann, argues that he thought of it first. At any rate, the two of them, along with Sidney's older brother, John, are now turning a fairly hefty profit from their dime-a-cup brew.

If tourists want a picture of Amy, along with the lemonade, the price is 15 cents.

"One day we made $14," John said.

"And one day we made $23," Amy crowed—and the three of them squatted in front of the stand and counted the take from today's sales.

They seemed the untouched, barefoot children of any small rural town.

Their hair was touseled and their shorts and shirts stained by the day's play. Their legs were darkened by the red clay of Plains, and the sun, streaming through a canopy of leaves, painted a dappled pattern on their arms and faces.

Tiny white butterflies flitted back and forth, while sweat-bees and flies pestered them. Their giggles and laughter merged with the chirpy conversation of cardinals and bluejays just across the street where three young men were cutting weeds, their black arms moving their scythes back and forth steadily.

Half Dollar

But, in her father's driveway, an agent with a cracking radio in his hand, and a pistol on his hip, carefully watched the passing cars. And in the woods that surround her house, other men stood watch, nervously eyeing a small plane swoop low as it loosed a spray of insecticide on a nearby cornfield.

Still, the children seemed not to notice.

"Where's my half a dollar?" Sidney demanded.

"Your half a dollar?" Amy squealed incredulously.

"I found it," Sidney said, defiantly. "It wasn't nothing to do with work."

"Oh, yes it was," said John.

"Well, I was going to buy me some chewing gum," Sidney said, a bit downcast.



Amy Carter

'Burglar!' Amy squealed.

"Yeah, burglar," John echoed and Sidney shrugged and surrendered and seemed t forget about the chewing gum, at least for the time being.

Mrs. Carter emerged from the house, where her husband was taping television commercials, to fetch her daughter for lunch. "What's that?" she asked, as Amy pulled up her shirt to show a scrape on her side from a fall she had taken.

"She tripped on a stump," John explained.

"She was running," Sidney said, "but she can't run as fast as me."

"Can too," Amy argued.

"Cannot," said Sidney.

"Can too," said Amy, "and anyway I didn't cry."

Amy Carter was born in 1968, 15 years after the birth of her parents' youngest son, Jeff, and 21 years after her parents' marriage.

She "made us young again, rebound our family together and [was] a source of joy, pride and delight," her father has written in his autobiography. "Her three brothers are so much older that it is almost as though she has four fathers, and we have to stand in line to spoil her."

Amy was 3 years old in 1971 when her family moved into the governor's mansion in Atlanta where, four days a week, week in and week out, public tour groups trooped through the house. "She was always bumping into people she didn't know," Mrs. Carter recalled today. "So all of this is really nothing new to her—and frankly, I think she's remarkably well adjusted."

Tended by a succession of black maids, Amy learned the Southern black idiom and often spoke it, sometimes to the delight, sometimes to the exasperation of her parents and their friends.

Once, a few years ago, when her father reprimanded her for her table manners, she eyed him coolly and said, "I ain't studying you"—meaning that she was paying no attention to him.

That isn't likely to happen to Amy Carter for a long, long time.

Editor Selected for the Papers Of Einstein; 20 Volumes Likely

NEW YORK.—After more than six years' delay it appears that the voluminous papers of Albert Einstein, documenting from childhood the development of a genius and of theories that revolutionized contemporary concepts of nature, may at last be published. An editor has been found for the project, which is expected to run to 15 or 20 volumes. Partial financing by the National Science Foundation appears likely.

The editor is to be John J. Stachel, professor of physics at Boston University and an authority on the theory of relativity. The project will be carried out at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton where Einstein spent his final years and where his papers have been assembled in more than two dozen filing cabinets.

The books will be published by Princeton University Press under contract signed in 1971 with the executors of Einstein's literary state, Otto Nathan and Helen Dukas. Nathan, formerly an economist n the Princeton University faculty, became a close friend of instein when the latter came to Princeton in 1933.

Miss Dukas was Einstein's secretary from 1928, when he was in rlin, until his death in 1955. In the years that followed, she rganized his papers and, with Nathan's help, obtained many more lsewhere.

Stachel, who is 48, has been at Boston University since 1964. e did his undergraduate studies at City College in New York, nd took his doctorate at the Stevens Institute of Technology. He worked for a time at the Institute of Theoretical Physics n Warsaw.

The archives contain thousands of letters, manuscripts and notebooks, including some from Einstein's student days. They illuminate not only his scientific development—and his doubts, for example, with regard to quantum theory—but also record his battles on behalf f Judaism and against Fascism, as well as his efforts for world eace.

There are 274 scientific papers, many of them in German, from variety of journals. According to Herbert S. Bailey jr., head of Princeton University Press, they will probably fill three volumes. Papers on nonscientific subjects are expected to produce three more olumes. While English translations of the more important papers will probably be included, it is thought that the original texts are of paramount historical importance.

'President's Men' —Film Hit Abroad

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 6 (IHT).—As Carl Bernstein's and Bob Woodward's book about the ixon administration's activities o sabotage the 1972 Democratic ampaign, "All The President's en," has reportedly sold over .5 million copies and been translated into half a dozen languages, is scarcely surprising that the lm version is capturing international interest. A sensational hit n the United States, it is now tirring discussion in London Elsewhere it is on show at the Warner West End in Leicester Square.

Though the cinema is given to devouring best sellers almost automatically, it is rare for moviemakers to influence the concept of a book, though this seems to ave happened in the present instance. When the Bernstein-Woodward coverage in The Washington Post of the Watergate story began to make headlines nd when Haldeman and Ehrlichman resigned, Robert Redford arrived in Washington to meet the sporters.

Having been approached by a ublisher, Woodward and Bernstein had in mind a book on oward Hunt, Gordon Liddy and ohn Mitchell and what they and thers did and the attempted overup. But Redford saw a movie about two reporters at work n the case and Bernstein and oodward decided to tell it as a ersonal story and wrote it in at fashion—to a certain extent Redford's suggestion.

The screenplay begins with five en breaking into the headquarrs of the Democratic National ommittee in Washington's Wargate complex in the early hours June 17, 1972. They are arrested in the act and Woodward, novice reporter, learning that e burglars were equipped with gging devices, attends the preliminary hearings where he discovers several powerhouse attorneys spectators. When one of the burglars admits that he has recently retired from the CIA, the pawsman suspects that this case more than a third-rate robbery the White House has labelled

Joining forces with Bernstein, more seasoned colleague, and nvincing his editor that the me may be more than a police tter, he and Bernstein start ir investigations, interviewing who may have clues to the stery. It becomes apparent at the burglary is the key to empt to subvert the nation's ctoral system and the citizen's ht to privacy and the flow of closures in The Washington st eventually evoked within ngress a determination to seek truth, bringing about in time resignation of the President. n a sense "All The President's n" is a detective thriller. One ows its ending and this to some ree curtails the suspense. But details and the operations of reporters are quite fascinating it is a tale that cannot be ld too often for it is a tonic under of the results of ruthpolitical power.

n screen form it revolves about problems and dilemmas of the determined reporters who are ged to rely on hints, gossip, intect secretaries, the unguard-



Dustin Hoffman, Jack Warden and Robert Redford in screen version of Woodward-Bernstein Watergate book.

ed remarks of nerve-racked officeholders and Deep Throat, a weird figure who whispers ambiguous information at midnight meetings in a garage. At first Bernstein and Woodward are hard put to provide solid evidence and seem to function by instinct in discovering leads. Even their good-natured editor, though remaining loyal to their cause, is apt to grow skeptical, viewing their findings as too thin. They too, occasionally become discouraged, but just as they fear they have reached a deadend, some fresh bit comes their way.

Dustin Hoffman as Bernstein and Robert Redford as Woodward are completely convincing as the indefatigable journalists and Jason Robards contributes a smooth characterization of the Post's executive editor, Benjamin Bradlee. There is television footage of former President Richard Nixon and former Vice-President Spiro Agnew. The angry voice of John Mitchell is heard threateningly over the telephone when he is called for comment on a forthcoming disclosure. Most of the President's men are mentioned, though one, John Dean 3d, is not, probably because chronologically he belongs to a subsequent chapter of the Watergate scandal.

Alan Pakula's direction is efficient rather than inspired, stagemanaging the scenes competently and ornamenting some of them with striking shots. "All The President's Men" appears destined for wide popularity in Europe.

LONDON: The Other Bernstein Scores With His Own Music

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 6 (IHT).—In offering Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait"—with Douglas Fairbanks jr. as the elegant and eloquent reader—and the suite from his "Billy the Kid," along with Leonard Bernstein's symphonic dances from "West Side Story," at Royal Festival Hall last night, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was treading familiar Bicentennial water. What distinguished this concert from others similarly motivated was the presence in person as conductor, and in the program as composer, of the other Bernstein—Elmer.

No relation to Leonard, although resembling him in physical appearance if not in manner, Elmer (who pronounced the family name "Bernsteen") is in his own bailiwick, which is Los Angeles, and in his own field, which is the composition of music for films, almost as famous as Leonard. *Only the indifference* of music critics and film critics alike to moving picture underscores has kept his preeminence parochial.

He first came to the attention of those of us who listen while we watch with his score for "The Man With the Golden Arm" in 1955, which marked him immediately as one of the most accomplished and most sensitive of a small group of composers—most notably Leith Stevens, Alec North, Henry Mancini and Johnny Mandel—who, in the mid-fifties, defied the previous tradition of film music drawn largely on the conventions and devices of the European masters and introduced the elements of jazz to provide pictures based on contemporary American life with a more characteristically American music.

After that came the music for "The Sweet Smell of Success," "Walk on the Wild Side," "The Ten Commandments," "Summer and Smoke," "The Bird Man of Alcatraz," "Hawaii," "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "The Magnificent Seven." Quite a (sound) track record!

Last night we heard suites from "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "The Magnificent Seven," as well as a suite from the late Bernard Herrmann's marvelously scored music for "The Devil and Daniel Webster." All this music, heard out of context in the concert hall, tends to sound a bit like a film score in search of a film. But if that is the price to be paid for calling attention to the ingenuity and superb skill and craftsmanship of these composers—so be it.

Elmer Bernstein, by the way, has another distinction: He conducts left-handed. I suppose there must have been other left-handed conductors in the roughly 150 years of conducting history, but in 50 years of concert going I have never seen or heard of one. Odd.

N.Y. Entertainment: *Mel Brooks' 'Silent Movie'*

NEW YORK, July 6 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Silent Movie," starring and directed by Mel Brooks, "is not the wisest thing he has ever done," Vincent Canby says, "but having recognized that fact you can relax and enjoy it as a virtually uninterrupted series of smiles." There's no dialogue, but there's a very busy soundtrack full of music and exaggerated noises; and the written titles "are among the funniest things in the film." Brooks, along with Marty Feldman and Dom DeLouise, is trying to make a Hollywood comeback by producing a silent film in 1976. He's very "sweet, vulnerable and polite," much like the old silent stars, but "politeness is one of the film's biggest problems. When you have Mel Brooks who doesn't allow himself to be testy and master of the low lear, you don't have a funny man." Sid Caesar plays a studio chief "with surprisingly humorless intensity." But, Canby says, "If you adjust your expectations, this film could prove to be one of the nicest things to come out all summer."

"No Deposit, No Return," a Walt Disney live-action comedy, "runs just short of two hours, which is lunacy, considering the audience for whom it is intended can't concentrate on Donald Duck that long," according to Vincent Canby. There's a "brainless plot" about two children, Kim Richards and Brad Savage, who blackmail a couple of safecrackers in order to extort money from their rich grandfather. All this to get their mother to pay more attention to them. "As usual, the Disney organization has lined up a group of actors who are much better than the material," including David Niven, Darren McGavin and Don Knotts. It was directed by Norman Tokar.

Plays

"Henry V," Shakespeare's history of the Playboy princeling growing into the patriot monarch, has been directed by Joseph Papp, "who, as a director, always seems better at form than content," according to Clive Barnes. "This is not a criticism, but a comment. He handles the spectacle of the play with great expertise." As Henry, Paul Rudd "is a great actor in the making. His was a forceful, thrusting Henry, full of the pains of youth." The setting by David Mitchell, "has considerable flexibility," and the costumes by Timothy Miller "are handsome." Canby says, "Where Papp is so often brilliant is in his casting, and the way he allows an actor to be natural within the framework of a play." And he is developing "a core of really superb and dependable actors around him." For example, Michael Moriarty, Philip Bosco, and Sasha von Scherler, "to mention just a few."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The School of Orpheus opened its fourth European summer season on July 4 in Vézelay, France, and its series of chamber music concerts and performances of two medieval liturgical dramas will continue through July. "Visitatio Sepulchri," a 12th-century Easter music drama, preceded by "Planctus Maria," will be given July 22 at 9 p.m. in the Vézelay Basilica and on July 23 and 24 in Chartres Cathedral, using a new transcription by Anne Kish, the school's director. Concerts in the Salle Ancienne of the Vézelay Mairie are scheduled for July 11 and 18 and Aug. 1 at 5:30 p.m. and July 9 and 30 at 9 p.m.

* * *

The Martha Graham Dance Company will appear at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, for the first time from July 19 to 31, opening with a special performance in the presence of the Queen Mother and with Miss Graham appearing on stage to introduce her works, which on that evening will include "Appalachian Spring," "Lamentation," "Diversion of Angels," "El Penitente" and "Night Journey." Proceeds of the opening program, the first of 12 to be given by the company in London, will go to the Anglo-American Exchange Committee of the Contemporary Dance Trust.

* * *

An exhibition of drawings by Henri Cartier-Bresson, dating from 1973-76, will be at the Galerie Lucien Henry in Forcalquier, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence Department, France, from July 18 to Sept. 30.

American Art at Vatican

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (AP).—A three-day seminar on the "Influence of Religious Inspiration on American Art" will be held in the Vatican July 20-22, the Vatican announced today.

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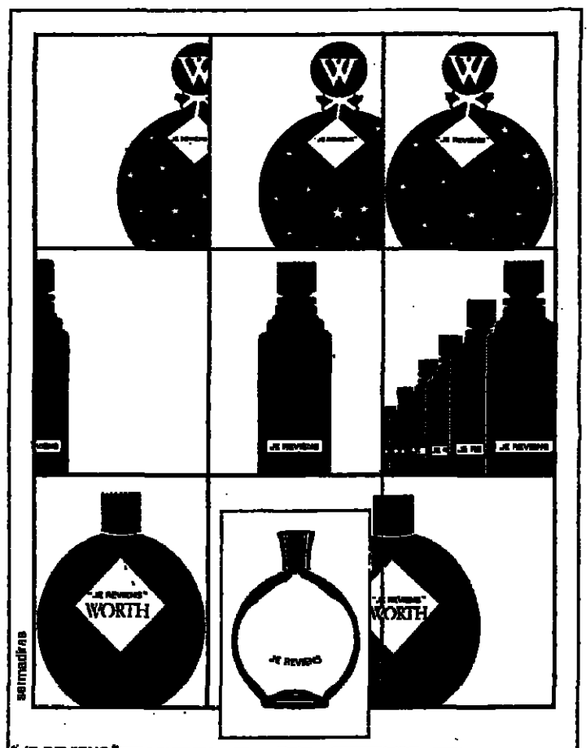




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Paris Commodities

July 6, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,800	1,770	1,795-1,804	+30
Oct	1,950	1,900	1,936-1,940	+35
Nov			1,920-1,990	+30
Dec	2,035	1,990	2,030-2,040	+55
Jan			2,030-2,040	+50
Mar	2,055	1,995	—-2,040	+53
May			2,030-2,055	+40
Jul			2,030-2,060	+40
Aug			2,030-2,060	+48
Lots: 451.				
COCOA				
Jul			1,055-1,110	+ 5
Sep	1,068	1,060	1,057-1,062	+ 1
Dec	975	960	962- 974	+ 7
Mar	930		929- 943	U.C.
May			907- —	+ 2
Jul			890- —	+ 2

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 3/16-5 11/16	3¾-4	¼- ½	12½-13½
1 M	5 9/16-5 13/16	3 15/16-4 1/16	9/16- ⅞	13⅝-14
3 M.	6 -6⅛	4 1/16-4 3/16	⅞-1⅛	13⅜-13⅝
6 M	6 7/16-6 11/16	4 5/16-4 11/16	1¾-2	13⅛-13⅝
1 Y.	7 1/16-7 5/16	5 1/16-5 5/16	2¾-2⅞	13⅛-13⅞

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International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	93.20	94.80	105.60	94.00
Brussels	118.60	118.40	133.02	117.84
Frankfurt	144.24	142.38	159.86	141.48
London 30	390.30	392.50	420.80	384.17
London 500	170.24	170.86	183.00	161.71
Milan	83.57	83.11	91.17	72.38
Paris	94.30	95.40	112.10	94.30
Sydney	477.93	477.97	477.97	444.73
Tokyo (n)	356.74	356.70	397.90	328.88
Tokyo (o)	4843.28	4846.50	4885.55	4403.06
Zurich	300.50	299.90	304.00	282.60

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

July 6, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	336	Matsu E. Wks.	655
Canon	417	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	146
Dai Nip. Print.	520	Mitsubi Corp.	447
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	447
Fuji Photo	558	Mitsukoshi	472
Hitachi	222	Nippon Elec.	198
Honda Motor	725	Sharp	397
C. Itoh	309	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,830	Sony Corp.	2,830
Kansai El. P.	*695	Sumitomo Bk.	340
Kao Soap	621	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	381	Takeda Chem.	218
Komatsu	422	Teijin	160
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	568
Matsu Ind.	685	Toray	160
		Toyota Motor	869

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.20
Albert Heijn	105
Algembank	301.50
Amrobank	70.40
A'dam	68.20
Fokker	33
Heineken	149
H V A	49.60
Holl-Am-H	89.50
Hoogovens	52.70
K.L.M.	109.80
Ntl Nieder	85.40
Pakhoed	112.50
Philips new	30.40
Robeco	198.30
Rolinco	151.50
Royal Dutch	128.50
Unilever	123.80
Van Ommer	229.50
VerMach	149

Brussels

Arbed	4,035
Brux-Lamb	1,975
Cock Ougrée	814
Electrobel	5,760
GB-Inno-BM	1,650
Hoboken	3,945
Pétrofina	5,120
Ph Gevaert	1,180
Soc. Générale	2,425
Solvay	2,520
Un Minière	1,172

Frankfurt

AEG	88
BASF	161.30
Bayer	131
Commerzbk	182.50
Conti. Gummi	90
Daimler	349
Deemag	163
DeutBank	284.20
DresdeBk	207
Hoechst	149.50
Gels Aktien	79
Hoesch	57.40
Karstdt	387
Kaufhof	229
KHD	163
Lufthansa	95.80
Mannesmann	369
Metallgesell	236
Neckermann	100
RWE new	160.50
Schering	339
Siemens	286.80
Thyssen	120.20
Veba	124
Volkswagen	132.70

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BICC	1.13
Boots	1.26
Bowater	2.04
Brit-Am Tob	3.76
Brit Oxyg	0.64
Brit Pet	5.95
Burmah	0.43
CadburySc	0.48
Chartered	1.58
Courtaulds	1.32
Deggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.19
Decca Rec	2.36
Distillers	1.40
Dunlop	0.79
E Mustiine	2.35
GEC	1.59
FreeStGeo	£12.00
GKN	3.16
Glaxo Gr	4.06
Gold Fields	1.72
Gt Un St	1.85
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd	4.48
Hudson Bay	£16⅞
Imp Chem	3.70
Imps	0.78
Mark & Sper	1.00
MetalBox	2.74
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	1.88
Rank Org	1.70
Royal Dutch	£38.50
R.T.Z	2.16
Shell	4.28
Thorn (A)	2.30
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	2.95
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	£26 1/16
West Deep	£9.00
West Driet	£17.75
West Hold	£15.50
West Main	1.92
Woolworth	0.62½
ECI	0.32

Milan

Bastogi	1,020
Erba	2,151
Erc Marelli	473
Fiat	1,705
Finsider	290
Generali	44,750
IFI	2,255
Italgas	629
Italsider	429
LaRinas	67
Montedis	487
Olivetti	1,249
Pirelli	1,038
Snia Visco	1,494
Terni	298

Paris

Air Liquide	355
Alimentaire	79
BSN	688
Carrefour	1,806
Cim Lafarge	214
Citroën	51.50
Cie Bancaire	277.10
CFP	123
CGE	389
CCF	104.30
Ferodo	415.10
Imétal	112.50
L'Oréal	973
Mach Bull	37.50
Michelin	1,300
Moët-Henn	520
Moulinex	273.50
Paribas	157.50
PUK	98
Penarroya	52.40
Perrier	119
Peugeot	270
Rh Poulenc	91.70
Sacilor	57.70
St Gobain	120
Suez	217
Télémécan	754
Thomson	200.10
Usinor	68.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,330
Boerhle	1,815
B Boveri	1,700
Ciba Geigy	1,545
Cr Suisse	2,740
Fischer	685
HoffRochN	9,450
Nestlé	3,495
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	445
Sulzer	2,930
U.B. Suisse	3,210

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$9,000,000

P. T. Sarini Tokyu Hotel Corporation

7 Year Floating Rate Loan

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

This financing was arranged by

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia **Dow Banking Corporation**

and provided by

Dow Banking Corporation

Nomura Europe N.V.

World Banking Corporation S.A.

Agent Bank

Dow Banking Corporation

July 7, 1976

RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'

Milan – Italy

The Annual General Meeting of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà was held in Milan on 28th June 1976.

The Directors' Report and the Accounts for the Company's 137th Financial Year ended 31st December 1975 were adopted.

RAS met the challenge of a difficult year for the insurance industry in virtually all countries, particularly Italy, by strengthening its organization structure and laying special emphasis on the quality of the service it provides to its policyholders.

The Company's premium income rose by 16% in 1975. A further significant advance was achieved in the life business, where growth over the previous year was 28% in Italy and 18% in the Life Account as a whole.

Satisfactory or break-even results were recorded in the Fire, Accident and Credit and Bond Indemnity Branches, whereas underwriting losses were incurred in the Theft, Marine and Hail Branches.

Detailed information was given at the Meeting on the numerous Subsidiary and Associated Companies forming part of the RAS Group, whose interests extend over 38 countries in all five continents.

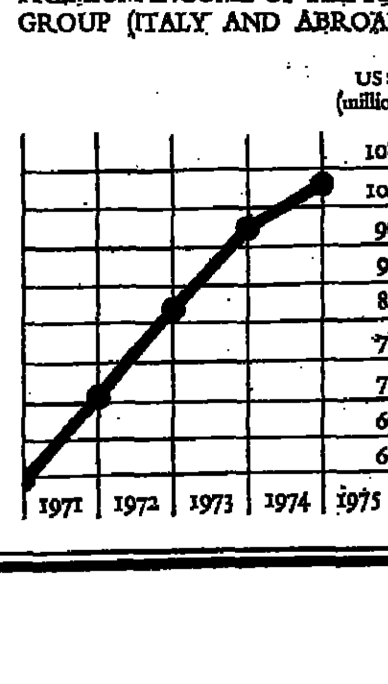
The profit for the year has enabled the Board to recommend a dividend of Lire 600 (the same as the previous year) on each of the 1,920,000 shares in issue, payable as from 5th July 1976.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES
(in US dollars) (*)

1974		1975
283,983,944	Premium Income	328,658,114
31,411,433	Investment Income	33,568,381
137,401,132	Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	154,516,531
177,356,939	Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Accounts	193,578,533
369,510,894	Insurance Reserves, Life Accounts	410,253,448
2,629,774,432	Life Sums assured	3,074,507,468
14,782,194	Share Capital	14,044,327
52,765,609	General Reserves	78,044,976
2,007,657	Profit for the year	1,691,391

(*) The original Italian Lire figures for 1974 and 1975 respectively have been converted into U.S. dollars at the official exchange rates ruling at the end of each year, i.e., $ 1 = Lit. 649.43 at 31st December 1974 and $ 1 = 683.55 at 31st December 1975.

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)



SALES OF THE RAS GROUP
Premium income in 1975 (in US $) (*)

RAS and L'ASSICURATRICE ITALIANA (in Italy and abroad)	578,616,168
Other Italian Group Companies	78,510,400
Foreign Group Companies	378,060,664
Total premiums	1,035,187,232

RAS Group Life Accounts, total Sums assured . . $ 4,774,147,077

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 5, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21300 Abby Glen	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4980 Abitibi	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2920 Acklands	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
500 Agnico E	440	440	440	— 5
1000 Agra Ind A	$6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3782 Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
100 Alta Nat	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
1500 Atco A	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
1215 BP Can	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
11822 Bank N S	$38¼	38	38¼	
4487 Bell Canad	$47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
500 Beth Cop A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
2050 Block Bros	425	415	415	
181 Bovis Cor	77	74	74	— 6
100 Bramalea	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3300 Brameda	120	116	120	+3
715 Brenda M	$8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2225 Bridger	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
100 BCPF	$23	23	23	+ ¼
4250 BC Phone	$12⅜	12¼	12¼	
2823 Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
65 Budd Auto	$5	5	5	— ¼
113 Burns Fds	$11	11	11	
70 Cad Frv	$10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
2405 Cal Pow A	$30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
2600 Camflo	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
100 Campau A	450	450	450	—10
1833 C Nor West	$8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1349 Can Perm	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
710 Can Trust A	$21	21	21	
300 C Tung	420	420	420	—10
200 C Cablesy	$16	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
2425 Cdn Cel	$6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
4333 Cl Bk Com	$24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
502 Cdn Tire A	$45	44⅝	45	+ ¼
700 C Utilies	$12⅝	12	12⅝	
660 Cassiar	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2025 Celanese	485	485	485	
200 Chieftan D	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
700 C Holiday I	310	305	310	+ 5
600 Con Bldg	240	240	240	+ 5
3930 Con Distrb	410	400	400	
4085 Cons Gas	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
2100 Con Fardy	410	410	410	
300 Conwest	340	340	340	
2055 Craigmt	$6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
3800 Cypress	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3278 Denison	$63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ¼
800 Dickson	465	465	465	—10
4654 Dofasco A	$29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ¼
786 Dom Store	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
180 D Textile A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1300 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1200 East Mal	175	171	171	— 4
250 Emco	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
2475 Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
352 Falcon	$39¾	39½	39½	
300 Francana	$8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
40 G Distrb A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
3500 Gof Mascf	104	100	104	+ 4
1000 Gibraltar	$7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
250 Granduc	145	145	145	+ 5
220 Gt Paper	$32	32	32	
100 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	
30 Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
650 Guar Trst	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
500 Harlequin	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
308 Hawker S	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
301 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1225 H Bay Co	$19⅞	19	19	— ¼
1270 IAC	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
580 Inland Gas	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
840 Int Pipe A	$13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
1600 Inv Grp A	$7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ¼
200 Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3775 Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1435 Kaps Tran	148	148	148	—2
1856 Kerr A A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
1000 Koffler A	$5	5	5	+5
1340 Labatt A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
300 Lacana	365	365	365	—10
600 Lont Cem	385	385	385	
11642 LL Lac	150	145	145	
2180 Lob Co A	435	425	435	+10
1300 Lab M	300	295	300	+5
3655 Mb Ltd	$20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
300 Madsen	47	47	47	
1200 Maigmi A	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
300 McGraw H	480	480	480	+30
3755 Moore	$40¼	40	40¼	+ ½
180 Murphy	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
500 Natra D'g	$27	27	27	+ ½
2528 Noranda A	$37½	37⅜	37½	
1465 Norcen	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
500 NTecm B W	$19	18⅝	19	
100 Nowsco W	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
200 OSF Ind	345	340	340	—5
900 Orchan A	275	275	275	—5
7450 Oshawa A	410	400	400	—15
4400 Pamour A	305	305	305	+5
3110 PanCan P	$25⅛	25	25	
39 Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
600 Petrofina	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
140 Pine Point	$30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
1960 Placer	$23⅞	23⅛	23¼	
600 Que Sturg	105	105	105	
1000 Rayrock	65	65	65	—3
140 RedPath A	$26	26	26	
40 Reed OsIR A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25 Reichhold	$22	22	22	+ ½
200 Scott	$8½	8½	8½	
2625 Shell Can	$17	16¾	17	
2801 Sherritt A	$6½	6⅜	6½	
5450 Siebens	$15	15	15	— ⅛
10 Sigma	$19½	19½	19½	+ ½
7750 Simpsons	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
175 Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
200 Slater Stl	$8	8	8	
300 Talcorp	$7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
2130 Southm A	$22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
1500 St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
1225 Stelco A	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
565 Steep R	192	192	192	+ 1
1000 Sundale O	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
400 Tara	$18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
540 Teck Cor A	410	400	400	
500 Teck Cor B	300	300	300	
300 Tex Can	$25½	25½	25½	
1550 Thom N A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
1005 Tor Dm Bk	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
200 Tor Star B	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
946 Traders A	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
4210 Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2933 Trcan Pl	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
220 Un Carbid	$22½	22⅛	22½	
7865 Ugas A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
100 Union Oil	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
500 U. Keno	$8	8	8	
950 U Siscoe	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1500 Upp Can	125	122	122	— 3
900 Voyager P	$15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
400 West Mine	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
500 Westmtse	$20	20	20	+ ¼
1050 Weston	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1420 Willroy	107	107	107	— 3
460 Woodwd A	$20	20	20	— ¼
1050 Yk Bear	280	280	280	— 5
200 Yukon C	198	192	192	— 7

Total sales 1,031,739 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
350 Asbestos	$29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
933 Bank Mont	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1600 Basic Res	$72	71½	71½	— ½
529 Can Cement	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3400 Con Bath	$36	36	36	+ ¼
100 Dom Bridge	$38	38	38	
944 Fncl Col	209	206	206	— 4
837 Imasco	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
508 Price Co	$15	15	15	
1360 Royal Bank	$26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
300 Zellers	405	405	405	+ 5

Total sales 322,763 shares.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 6.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.14½	.66
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.56	.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	38½	.37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	209.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	212.92	218.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	84-85	67-68
Lead, spot, lb	.23	.19
Copper elec., lb	74⅞	60½-65
Tin (Straits), lb	4.2264	3.30½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	5.100	4.50
Gold N.Y., oz	123.20	163.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	902.30	735.30

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 6, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Sep	15.10	15.48	15.00	15.29	14.60
Oct	15.35	15.75	15.32	15.73	14.74
Jan	15.98	15.98	15.98	N15.98	N14.98
Mar	15.75	16.07	15.57	16.07	15.78
May	15.85	16.02	15.70	15.90	15.10
Jul	15.80	15.85	15.45	15.55	15.00
Sep	15.50	15.55	15.00	15.10	14.95
Oct	15.35	15.50	15.00	15.25	14.46
Sales: 9,666.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Oct	183.50	183.50	183.50	B181.00	179.50
Sales: 2.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	100.20	102.45	99.50	102.30S	98.85
Sep	97.00	10.10	97.80	99.70S	96.30
Dec	99.20	92.35	89.95	92.00S	88.45
Mar	85.25	87.25	85.05	87.10S	83.95
May	81.95	83.90	81.90	83.90S	80.80
Jul	79.00	80.85	79.00	80.75S	77.60
Sep	77.65	78.30	76.50	78.25S	75.15
Dec	73.30	74.50	73.30	74.50S	72.15
Sales: 1,306.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jul	76.50	77.30	76.40	77.20S	74.70
Aug	77.30	77.30	77.30	77.70S	75.20
Sep	77.40	78.60	77.30	78.30S	75.70
Dec	79.40	80.50	79.20	80.10S	77.50
Jan	79.80	80.90	79.80	80.60S	78.00
Mar	80.90	82.00	80.70	81.60S	79.00
May	81.50	82.60	81.50	82.30S	79.70
Jul	82.30	83.10	82.10	83.00S	80.40
Sales estimated: 6,300.					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Jul	509.70	515.00	507.50	513.70S	500.80
Aug	515.20	515.20	515.20	516.10S	503.40
Sep	516.60	521.20	513.70	518.80S	506.00
Dec	524.00	527.00	520.00	525.00S	513.00
Jan	516.50	529.00	523.00	527.20S	515.40
Mar	532.00	534.10	527.20	531.80S	520.30
May	536.90	538.50	532.60	536.50S	525.30
Jul	542.50	543.00	536.50	541.40S	530.50
Sep	547.00	549.00	543.00	546.30S	535.90
Sales estimated: 17,778.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.25	5.50	5.25	5.49	5.23
Mar	6.55	6.75	6.55	6.70	6.44
Arp	7.35	7.56	7.30	7.55	7.14
May	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30	7.99
Sales: 1,004.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	52.85	52.90	52.60	53.85	53.25
Sep	52.75	53.05	52.75	52.95	53.15
Nov	53.45	53.45	53.45	B53.50	B53.75
Jan	54.80	54.85	54.45	54.75	54.90
Mar	55.75	55.95	55.70	B55.75	B56.00
May	56.75	56.75	56.75	B56.80	B57.00
Sales: 225.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	90.83	91.60	90.20	91.30	89.05
Oct	92.36	92.36	90.50	B92.36	90.36
Dec	88.07	88.07	86.50	88.07	86.07
Mar	84.50	86.70	84.50	86.35	84.70
May	82.00	84.25	81.60	B83.70	82.35
Jul	77.50	80.10	77.25	79.30	78.50
Oct	69.90	71.30	69.70	70.30	71.00
Dec	64.50	66.00	64.50	65.30	65.25
Sales: 4,850.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Aug	123.70	124.50	123.70	124.20S	124.10
Sep	125.30	125.30	125.30	124.80S	124.60
Oct	125.00	125.70	125.00	125.30S	125.10
Dec	126.30	127.10	126.30	126.60S	126.30
Feb	127.80	128.40	127.80	128.80S	127.60
Apr	129.10	129.70	129.10	129.40S	129.00
Jun	131.00	131.10	130.90	130.90S	130.40
Aug	132.50	132.70	132.40	132.40S	131.90
Oct	133.40	134.20	133.40	133.90S	133.40
Sales: 819					

CHICAGO FUTURES
July 6, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.90	3.96	3.87	3.87	3.80
Sep	4.01	4.05	3.95	3.99	3.91
Dec	4.15	4.20	4.11	4.14½	4.04
Mar	4.29	4.33	4.24	4.27½	4.17½
May	4.37	4.37	4.35	4.35	—
Jul	4.40	4.40	4.37	4.37	—
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.01	3.07	3.01	3.07	2.97¾
Sep	3.00	3.05	2.98½	3.05	2.95
Dec	2.92	2.96¾	2.91	2.96¾	2.87
Mar	3.00	3.05¾	3.00	3.05¾	2.96
May	3.04	3.09½	3.04	3.09½	3.00
Jul	3.09	3.12	3.08	3.12	3.02½
SOYBEANS (50,00 bu)					
Jul	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.07
Aug	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.12
Sep	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.17½
Nov	7.47¼	7.47¼	7.47¼	7.47¼	7.27¼
Jan	7.52½	7.52½	7.52½	7.52½	7.32½
Mar	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.40
May	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.42
Jul	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.44
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	21.50	22.40	21.50	22.30	21.65
Aug	21.90	22.15	21.90	22.15	21.20
Sep	22.20	22.27	22.15	22.27	21.25
Oct	22.25	22.38	22.25	22.38	21.35
Dec	22.75	22.80	22.55	22.80	21.85
Jan	22.70	22.83	22.70	22.83	21.85
Mar	22.90	23.00	22.85	23.00	22.00
May	23.00	23.10	23.00	23.10	22.10
Jul	23.10	23.25	23.00	23.25	22.25
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	220.00	228.00	220.00	227.50	215.50
Aug	224.00	227.50	224.00	227.50	217.00
Sep	229.00	229.70	226.50	229.70	220.00
Oct	229.00	229.80	228.00	229.80	220.00
Dec	230.00	231.70	229.00	231.70	222.00
Jan	230.00	232.00	230.00	232.00	222.00
Mar	232.00	233.50	232.00	233.50	223.00
May	234.00	234.00	233.70	234.00	224.00
Jul	237.00	237.00	236.00	237.00	227.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	515.00	523.00	515.00	522.50	506.00
Aug	518.00	525.00	516.50	523.00	506.00
Sep	521.00	524.00	521.00	523.50	507.00
Oct	519.50	524.50	517.50	522.50	506.50
Dec	524.00	528.00	523.50	526.50	511.00
Feb	529.50	533.00	525.00	529.50	515.00
Apr	534.50	537.00	529.50	534.50	519.50
Jun	539.00	541.00	532.50	539.00	524.50
Aug	543.00	544.00	539.00	543.50	529.50
Oct	540.50	550.50	540.50	548.50	541.50
Dec	553.50	555.50	553.00	553.50	—
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
New					
Aug	40.65	41.80	39.75	49.85	40.55
Oct	42.60	43.50	42.30	42.35	42.75
Dec	44.30	44.70	44.00	44.10	44.10
Feb	44.35	44.65	44.30	44.50	44.47
Apr	44.85	45.00	44.65	A44.80	B44.75
Jun	45.85	46.00	45.80	45.80	45.60
Aug	45.80	45.95	45.75	45.75	A45.60

Sales: Aug. 5,480; Oct. 2,891; Dec. 2,064; Feb. 264; April 32; June 19; Aug. 24.
Open interest: Aug. 15,497; Oct. 8,945; Dec. 4,126; Feb. 2,371; April 515; June 157; Aug. 13.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	50.35	50.40	48.40	49.10	50.10
Aug	46.75	46.95	45.35	45.35	46.70
Oct	43.82	43.77	42.40	42.40	43.40
Dec	43.20	43.45	42.35	42.40	43.00
Feb	43.10	43.35	42.60	42.70	A42.80
Apr	41.50	41.80	40.95	41.15	A41.30
Jun	42.90	42.90	42.20	B42.45	42.75
Jul	42.40	42.80	42.30	A42.30	A42.55

Sales: July 1,170; Aug 2,812; Oct 954; Dec 400; Feb 88; April 48; June 20; July 3.
Open interest: July 2,833; Aug 4,520; Oct 2,318; Dec 1,482; Feb 610; April 370; June 110; July 77.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jul	53.70	54.75	53.50	54.00	53.50
Aug	—	—	—	B54.60	53.45
Sep	56.80	58.35	56.80	58.35	56.30
Oct	—	—	—	B56.00	B55.10
Nov	59.30	60.95	59.30	60.95	59.85
Dec	61.25	62.85	61.25	62.10	60.50

Sales: July 25; Aug 0; Sep 216; Oct 0; Nov 62; Dec 88.
Open interest: Jul 158; Aug 46; Sep 1214; Oct 2; Nov 280; Dec 821.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	73.10	73.72	70.75	71.59	72.60
Aug	71.30	71.90	68.72	69.30	70.80
Feb	64.50	65.75	63.02	63.65	64.30
Mar	64.85	65.50	62.95	B63.70	B64.10
May	64.97	65.70	63.40	64.30	B64.50
Jul	66.40	66.40	63.90	B64.50	B64.90

Sales: July 1,791; Aug 4,473; Feb 1,244; March 138; May 69; July 5.
Open interest: July 1,902; Aug 5,088; Feb 2,174; March 797; May 206; July 3.
B-Bid; A-Asked; N-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz.)					
Sep	124.50	125.30	124.50	124.70	124.30
Dec	126.40	127.10	126.40	126.70	126.40
Mar	128.40	129.40	128.40	128.70	128.60
Jun	130.40	131.30	130.40	131.00	130.80
Sep	133.00	133.60	132.80	132.80	133.40

Sales: Sep 422; Dec 255; March 92; June 28; Sep 10.

London Commodities

July 6, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	199.25	199	199 -199.25	193.50-194
Oct	209	208.95	208.95-209	203.25-203.75
Dec	215.75	215.60	215.60-215.75	209.50-209.75
Mar	215.80	215.75	215.75-215.80	209 -209.75
May	215.25	214	214 -215.25	208.50-208.75
Aug	212	211	211 -212	207 -209
Oct	214	213	213 -214	207 -209
Lots: 6,837.				
COCOA				
Jul	1254	1245	1253 -1256	1244 -1250
Sep	1243	1230	1242 -1243	1232 -1233
Dec	1169	1155	1165½-1166	1155½-1156
Mar	1119	1105	1116 -1116½	1106 -1106½
May	1086	1074	1084 -1086	1076½-1077
Jul	1055	1046	1056 -1060	1044 -1045
Sep	No trade		1027 -1034	1009 -1020
Lots: 4,507.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1582	1580	1572 -1575	1575 -1580
Sep	1612	1592	1596 -1597	1601 -1602
Nov	1605	1590	1589 -1590	1592 -1594
Jan	1595	1580	1580 -1581	1584 -1585
Mar	1592	1575	1575 -1576	1580 -1581
May	1582	1572	1571 -1574	1579 -1580
Jul	1565		1565 -1570	1574 -1578
Lots: 2,894.				

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

July 6, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Simplicity Pattern	259,200	14⅛	+ ⅜
Simplicity Pattern	259,200	14⅛	+ ⅜
Amer General Insr	168,800	14½	unch
Dow Chemical	151,600	46⅝	unch
Lockheed Aircraft	146,700	11¼	+ ½
Bangor Punta	131,800	9⅛	+ ¾
Xerox	123,600	61⅛	— 1
Fannie Mae	117,200	14⅝	+ ⅛
Asarco	115,300	18⅝	+ ⅞
Natomas	107,700	25⅞	—3⅛
Coastal States aGs	107,400	11⅜	— ⅛
Mesa Pete	100,100	29⅝	unch
Amer Home Products	100,000	34⅝	unch
Amer Tel Tel	99,600	56⅝	— ⅜
Mohawk Data Prdts	95,700	8¼	+ ½
Eastman Kodak	95,700	98⅛	— ⅞

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	16.13	16.73
Advances	806	891
Declines	603	521
Unchanged	460	416
Total Issues	1,869	1,828
New 1976 highs	84	47
New 1976 Lows	17	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	1000.57	1003.85	990.67	992.14	—7.70
20 Trn	224.77	225.40	222.96	223.67	—0.59
15 Utl	88.61	89.18	88.03	88.70	+0.16
65 Stk	311.03	312.14	308.25	309.11	—1.56

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.63	115.96	116.33	—0.58
60 Utilities	47.29	46.58	46.97	—0.12
Finance	11.85	11.68	11.72	—0.08
Transportation	14.92	14.72	14.74	—0.11
500 Stocks	104.67	103.19	103.54	—0.57

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp	55.70	55.32	55.32	—0.25
Inds	62.22	61.77	61.77	—0.32
Trans	41.81	41.40	41.40	—0.28
Utils	36.19	36.11	36.11	—0.05
Finance	53.99	53.79	53.79	—0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 2	131,970	271,467	808
July 1	146,240	315,481	926
June 30	149,205	358,231	316
June 29	139,145	328,581	782
June 28	145,390	347,959	614

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex	61,100	33⅝	— ⅜
Asamera Oil	60,000	12¼	— 1
Data Products	40,900	12¾	— ½
Imperial Oil A	36,500	24	+ ⅛
Champion Home	34,200	4⅞	+ ⅛
Dynell Electronics	25,200	18	+ ½
Intl Banknote	21,500	2⅛	Unch
Trico	19,800	6	Unch
Westates Pete	18,800	9⅞	— ⅛
Crutcher Resources	18,600	9	— ¼

Approx stock sales 1,900,000
Stock sales year ago Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.46	105.17	105.26	+0.09

Overall Payments In Deficit in May In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, July 6 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's overall balance of payments in May was in deficit by 2.127 billion deutsche marks, the Bundesbank reported today.

The preliminary total for May compares with a revised deficit of 1.562 billion DM in April and a deficit of 702 million DM in the year-ago month.

The bulk of the May deficit was due to an outflow of 2.54 billion DM from transactions that cannot be statistically defined, the central bank said.

The so-called statistically definable transactions—which include the current account and capital transactions—showed a preliminary May surplus of 412 million DM.

The current account—which includes visible merchandise trade, "invisibles" such as tourism, and transfer payments—registered a preliminary surplus of 1.33 billion DM.

Currency Rates

July 6, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.K
Amsterdam	2.7385	4.9850	105.81*	57.45*	32.63y	—	6.8730*	110.32*	44.9
Brussels (c)	39.69	71.56	15.40	8.3575	4.744*	14.556	—	16.06	6.6
Frankfurt	2.5795	4.6405	—	54.32	3.082x	94.50	6.499	104.32	41.8
London (z)	1.8048	—	4.6566	8.5675	1,511	4.9275	71.58	4.46	11.113
Milan			—— NOT AVAILABLE ——						
Paris	4.74875	8.5666	184.260*	—	5.67875x	186.435*	11.9610*	192.250*	77.96
Zurich	2.4732	4.4626	95.81*	52.07*	0.2956*	90.61*	6.23*	—	40.1

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.15125; Escudo: 31.3; Israeli £: 7.89; Peseta: 67.916; Schilling: 18.40; Sw krona: 4.46175; Yen: 296.1; Belgian financial franc: 40.225; Canadian $: 0.9690; Hong Kong $: 4.9330

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-89	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss -87	93½	94½
BFCE 9-82	101½	102½
BFCE 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-90	96	97
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94¾	95¾
CNE 9¼-85	106½	107½
CN Rhône 10-80	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	92	93
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼
Dana 8-87	94¾	95¾
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	85¾	86¾
Dow Corn 8½-84	101¼	102¼
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8½-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nm	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-84	104¾	105¾
Goold 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Michelin 9¼-86	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	86	87
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100¾	101¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9¾-85	103¾	104¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103¼	104¼
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103½	104½
Pac.Light 8-88	94½	95½
Pennwll 8-87	97	98
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101½	102½
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Richardson 8¼-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Scanrail 8¾-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 7½-87	95	96
Skandia 10¼-81	106	107½
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St. Ind. 8¾-80	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
Broadrate 4¾-87	73½	
Carnation 4-88	79	
Chevron 5-88	118	
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	
Chrysler 5-88	63½	
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	
Comm In 6¼-88	84	
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76	
EastKodak 4½-88	115	
Econ Lab 4½-87	73	
Firestone 5-88	88	
Ford 6-86	95	
Ford 5-88	85½	
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	
Gen Food 4¾-87	85	
Gillette 4¾-87	83	
Gillette 4¾-87	73	
Gould 5-87	95½	
Gulf West 5-88	101	
Honeywell 6-86	81½	
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	
ITT 4½-87	72	
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	
Matsushita 6¾-90	117½	
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	
McDerm 4¾-87	145	
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117	
Nabisco 5½-88	91½	
Owe Ill 4½-87	101	
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95	
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	
Revlon 4⅞-83	125	
Revlon 4¾-87	106½	
Sperry 4¾-88	101½	
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75	
Texaco 4½-88	74	
UnCarb 4¾-82	118	
WarnLam 4½-87	83½	
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	
Xerox 5-88	76	

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78½	80½
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¾-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6⅞-91	109	111
Borden 5-92	99	101

Bon.itrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Co
Yesterday	100.66	91.31	
Previous	100.67	91.32	

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP).—The following list is a selected National securities dealers assn. over the counter bank-insurance and industrial stocks.

Closing Prices July 6, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Banks and Trust		
1st bk S	45½	46¼
1stEmp S	6½	7¼
1st wn F	1⅞	2
Hartf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	19¼	20¼
Shaw Cp	23	24
U Va Bks	15¾	16¼
Va N Bk	17¼	18¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	22¼	22¾
G Reinsu	155	159
Industrial		
Ala Prs	5⅛	6¼
Ald Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1½	2
Addisn W	6⅞	7⅜
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	7½	8¼
Allco Inc	10⅞	11⅜
Allerg Ph	23⅞	24½
Allyn Bac	7⅜	8⅛
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	37½	38
Am Finl	9⅛	9½
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	10¼	10⅝
A Micro	10⅝	11¼
Am Tlev	19½	20¼
Am Weld	9½	10½
Amfr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	30⅞	31⅜
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWlg	20¼	20¾
Ascc Bot	14	14⅝
AtlGas Lt	12⅞	13¼
Baird At	2⅞	3⅜
Beng Hy	12⅝	13¼
BkAm Rlt	7	7½
Bassett F	20½	21¼
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	5½	6
Betz Lab	35⅝	36½
Bibb Co	7⅜	8⅛
Bird Son	38	40
Birtchr	1⅜	1⅝
Blck Hlls	18	18½
Bonza Int	3⅜	4
Braden	7¼	7⅝
Brinks	8⅝	9¼
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	3⅞	4⅝
BuckB M	5	5½
Buckeye	10¼	10⅝
Burn Sim	4⅞	5⅜
Cal Wsv	28	29½
Campl Ch	2⅝	3⅛
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	4⅝	4¾
Cabin Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cep Tec	2⅛	3¼
Care Cp	2	2⅜
Cenvt Ps	13⅝	14⅛
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Brdg	76	78
Chltn Cp	5¼	5⅝
Chrlsse	122½	126½
Circle F	3½	4¼
Citznut A	32¾	33¼
Citznut B	31¼	31¾
Clark Mf	31¼	32¼
Clow Cp	6⅝	7⅛
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11½	12¼
Coml Sh	22	23½
Comw Pa	26¾	27¼
Can Pap	28⅝	29⅝
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	13¼	14
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	5⅛	5⅞
Data 100	9½	10
Dayl Inc	29½	30½
Decor In	2¼	2⅝
Dekib Ag	32⅝	33¼
Delhl Oil	4⅞	5¼
Delux C	21¼	22
Det Cant	12	13
Det Intbr	27	28
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅜
Dia mCry	16½	17¼
Dbn Cru	17¼	18
Docutel	7¼	7⅝
Dollar G	9	9⅜
Dorch G	9½	9⅞
Dow Jone	30½	31¼
Doyle Db	12⅛	12⅝
Dunkin D	6⅜	6¾
Durlron	26¼	27¼
Eberin In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	25⅞	26⅜
Elpas El	10¼	10⅞
Elba Syst	2⅛	2⅜
Elder Be	7¼	8
Elec Nucl	8	8⅜
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	19⅝	20⅝
Entwistl	4	4⅜
Equty Oil	24⅛	24⅝
Ethan Al	20¼	21
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	5⅛	5½
Fst Bost	19¾	20½
Ficknr	11½	12
Fla Watu	½	⅞
Forest O	17½	17⅞
Frmlgit	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	14	14½
Frkln Cp	4⅞	5¼
Frnkln El	9⅛	9⅞
Frnd Ice	19½	20¼
Gen Ries	4	5
Gov Efin	8	8⅜
Graph Cn	15	15⅜
Green Mt	10½	11
Grey Adv	12	12½
Gulf Intsl	15⅛	15⅞
Gyrodn	2	3
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	18¼	19
Holobm	2	2⅜
Hoover	13⅛	13⅞
Hortz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	27	28
Hyatt Cp	5¼	6⅛
Hyatt Int	4½	5
Ind Nuclr	4¼	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅞
Intel Cp	70	71½
Interc En	8	9
Infrmk In	2½	3
Infrmt G	12¾	13¼
Inbk Wsh	3¼	3⅝
Iasou Ut	23¼	23¾
Jamsby	14¼	15
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅜
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
Kaisr Stl	41⅛	42½
Kalsti Pf	18	18½
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	24½	25¼
Kampg A	7½	8
Kata Gre	½	1
Kaysam	3¼	3¾
Kear Tr	7¼	7⅝
Kelly Svc	17½	18¼
Kauff Ess	15¼	16¼
Keye Flb	16⅛	16⅝
Key Cust	8	8½
King Int	1¼	1⅝
Knap Vog	-15	16
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	21½	22½
Lin Bcast	16⅝	16¾
Log Etrn	3½	4¼
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅛
Mal Rlty	1	1¼
Mallkrt	37¼	38⅝
Manor C	3¾	4½
Maui Lp	10	10½
Mccor	36	36¾
Mcquay	20½	21¼
Measur	14½	15
Medtrn	27¼	28
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	13¾	14½
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midw Gt	14	15
Millipr	24	25½
Miner In	1⅞	2¼
Minn Gas	18⅝	19⅛
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	21	22
Mont Col	5⅛	5½
Moore P	7¾	8¾
Moore S	16½	17½
Morg Res	1⅝	2⅛
Mostek	22⅞	23
Match M	4¼	5¼
Met Club	2¼	2⅝
Mueller	15	16
Narag Cp	7	7¾
Nat G & O	10¼	11¼
Nat Lib	3⅞	4¼
N Secrsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅜	4⅝
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nlelsn A	20⅜	21¼
Nlelsn B	21	21½
Nocar Gs	11	11⅜
Noeol Un	22½	23¼
Nortrp Kl	10⅛	10⅝
Nw Natg	8½	8⅞
NW Pusv	17½	17¾
Noxel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	24½	25¼
Ohio Ferr	23½	24½
Oil Shale	5½	5⅞
Ormont	9⅛	9½
Otter Tp	17⅝	18⅛
Over Na	5½	6¼
Pabst Br	26	26½
PacGs R	23¼	24
PakCo	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3⅞	3⅞
Pauley P	6¼	7
Pearl Mf	14¾	15¾
Pa Enter	15⅝	16⅛
Pnzloff B	14⅝	14⅞
Papsi Bw	10	
Petran H	11¾	
Petrolit	67½	
Pettibon	29¼	
Philip I	11	
Piedmt A	4⅝	
Pinkrtn	34¼	
Pion Hib	17⅝	
Pistilin	2½	
Possis Cp	1⅛	
Progrp	1⅛	
Pub S NC	10⅝	
P Bennet	18¼	
Putd Cap	6	
Qual Ins	3	
Ragen Pr	1⅜	
Rahall C	5⅜	
Raych Cp	135	
Raymnd	12	
Recog Eq	9¼	
Road Ex	44¼	
Robin M	14	
Roselon	4⅝	
Rouse	4⅝	
Rus Stov	13⅝	14
Sadlier	2¼	
Scan Dat	2⅛	
Scripps H	27½	
Sels Dell	2⅝	
Seneca F	2⅝	
Seven U	23⅝	
Snap Tls	33	
Solidst SC	10	
S Cal Wat	12	
Sw Gs Cp	9⅛	
Sw El Sv	14⅝	
Standyn	18⅝	
Std Regis	15⅜	
Stan Hod	15⅜	
Sterlg Str	4⅝	
StrawB Cl	21	
Super El	6⅛	
Time DC	4	
Tampax	31⅝	
Taylr Wl	13⅜	
Tech Pub	11⅛	
Tecum P	43½	
Tennant	29⅝	
Tiny Co	8⅛	
Transo O	11½	
Trico Pd	26	
Trim Og	2⅜	
Tymshr	24⅝	
Tyson F	16⅝	
Un McGll	11⅝	
US BnkNt	7½	
US Surg	10⅝	
US Trkin	15	
Uu Pen P	17	
Valley Gs	8½	
Vand Air	8⅝	
Vance S	3⅛	
Velcro	6	
Ventron	34¼	
Wads Pu	8¼	
Wsh Ng	12⅛	
Webb Re	8⅝	
Weco Dvl	2⅞	
Weight W	6⅛	
Weldtrn	1½	
Weling M	7⅝	
Wall Gar	4	
Welsbch	4	
Wstn Mtg	1⅜	
Westmd	62	
Wowrd L	24	
Wright W	4⅞	
Zionut	22	

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

مكتبة الأصل

U.K. Said to Tap $1.5-Billion Credit

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Britain has drawn down more than $1.5 billion of its $5.3 billion central bank support facility, which was arranged early last month, according to reliable banking sources.

The Treasury had no comment on the report.

The facility, which was announced June 7, allows the Bank of England to draw up to $5.3 billion from other central banks for a period of three months with the automatic right to renew for another three months.

However, Britain has indicated that it will turn to the International Monetary Fund to repay its short-term central bank debt after six months if it needs to do so.

The fact that it has already drawn more than $1.5 billion on the central bank facility makes recourse to the IMF almost a certainty.

Since Britain has already used its automatic drawing facilities at the IMF, a further loan would entitle the IMF to specify how Britain's economy should be managed. Most observers believe the IMF would insist on significant reductions in the increase in government spending as well as establishing targets for credit expansion.

It is widely assumed that Chancellor Denis Healey has not been able to reduce the increase in government spending so far because of opposition by the left-wing of the Labor party. But surveillance by the IMF should overcome this political obstacle, analysts say.

The drawing of more than $1.5 billion on the facility also indicates that support for the pound has been a lot greater than previously supposed. Monetary reserve figures for June, which were released last week, indicated that the Bank of England's support for sterling was about $560 million last month apart from the funds drawn on the central bank facility. However, when the two sources of support are taken together, the total amount of intervention would appear to exceed $2 billion.

Heavy Support For Pound Seen

Obviously, purchases of sterling of the magnitude would be one of the main reasons for the recent uptrend of the pound.

Sterling has advanced against the dollar for seven consecutive business days. It ended today at $1.802, its highest level since May 20 and up from $1.797 yesterday. Moreover, sterling's trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies narrowed to 38 per cent below 1971 parities from 38.3 per cent yesterday.

Sterling's rise came in the context of a generally firm dollar. While the dollar was little changed against the deutsche mark at 2.5775, it rose to 2.4727 Swiss francs from 2.47 and to 4.75 French francs from 4.745.

U.K. Report on Lonrho Hits Officers, Seeks Police Study

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—The government said today that the police have been requested to investigate certain specific matters arising out of a government-commissioned report on Lonrho Ltd.

The government did not say which matters are to be investigated.

The 680-page report on Lonrho was published today after a three-year investigation into the affairs of the company, which has extensive mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and merchandising interests in Africa.

The report was ordered by the government in 1973 at a time when an unsuccessful attempt was being made by some Lonrho board members to fire the company's chief executive, Roland Rowland.

The report both praised and criticized Mr. Rowland. It sharply criticized Angus Ogilvy, Princess Alexandra's husband and a former Lonrho executive director.

The report said Mr. Ogilvy was "negligent in fulfilling his duties as a director of Lonrho to an extent that merits severe criticism."

Mr. Ogilvy said the report's criticisms were "unfair" and its conclusions were "unjust." He said he is proposing to resign from the boards of the companies on which he serves as "this is the only honorable thing to do."

He said the "most damaging allegation made against me, which casts grave doubts on my integrity, is that because of the financial relationship between Mr. Rowland and myself, my freedom as a director of Lonrho to act independently of him was greatly reduced."

He said he produced a considerable amount of evidence to the government-appointed inspectors, Allan Heyman and Sir William Ullimmings, that on several significant issues he opposed Mr. Rowland. But, he said, the inspectors chose not to include the evidence in their report.

The report said that "we accept that Mr. Rowland is a strong character and that Mr. Ogilvy is not. Irrespective of any financial relationship it would never have been easy for Mr. Ogilvy to stand up to Mr. Rowland."

The report's findings were less severe than had been feared by some securities analysts. In late afternoon interoffice share dealing, Lonrho's shares were quoted at 84 pence, up 7 from yesterday's close.

Mr. Ogilvy is a prominent figure in the London financial community. He is a board member of such major companies as Midland Bank, Rank Organisation and Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

Regarding Mr. Rowland, the report said he has "a great deal to offer Lonrho and its shareholders but his achievements will be all the greater if he will allow his enthusiasms to operate within the ordinary processes of company management."

The report criticized Lonrho's current chairman, Lord Duncan-Sandys, a former Commonwealth Secretary, for allegedly being less than frank about arrangements under which he was to receive £130,000 compensation for loss of consultancy earnings when he accepted the Lonrho chairmanship.

Lonrho said the matter had been considered by a committee of directors which, in 1973, concluded that "there has been absolutely no impropriety of any sort on the part of Mr. Sandys. It is clear that he acted in a straightforward manner throughout."

Lonrho said the inspectors' report deals "primarily with matters of historic interest only and doesn't recommend any action."

It said the report "is principally concerned with criticism of individual directors and not with criticism of the company or the board as a whole."

The report said the company needs a board that can provide an independent check on its executive. The board, it said, must be fully and fairly informed of the group's affairs and in a position to monitor the actions of the executive and also in a position, in the event of some unexpected happening, to give shareholders an immediate and convincing account of the situation."

The report of Lonrho's operations was ordered by former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath after public allegations of big tax-free payments to Lord Duncan-Sandys and other company officers.

Mr. Heath at the time attacked what he called "this unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism."

Attorney General Sam Silkin told Parliament he is sending a copy of the report to the director of public prosecutions and is asking for police assistance in probing further the affair of Lonrho and its top executives.

However, Mr. Silkin added, "This is a common procedure and it would be wrong to attach any special significance to it."

Prices Slip On Big Board, Trading Slow

Holding Pattern Seen Peding Profit Reports

NEW YORK, July 6 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened higher today, but surrendered part of the gain by midday and then moved downhill through the balance of the session in moderate trading.

Glamours and blue chips were the target of most of the selling despite what most analysts regarded as a favorable outlook for the economy, including interest rates, monetary policy and second-quarter corporate earnings.

They said the moderate turnover indicated the market may have entered into a holding pattern ahead of first-half corporate earnings statements. Initial samplings of these reports could come later in the week or early next week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.03 to 991.81. Volume totaled 16.13 million shares compared with 16.73 million on Friday.

General Motors lost 1 5/8 to 66 1/4, while Ford slipped 1 3/4 to 55 3/8. Both car makers reported higher late-June sales of new automobiles. So did Chrysler, which eased 1/4 to 19 1/8.

National Semiconductor gave up 1 1/8 to 49 1/2. A published report indicated the company's earnings for the year ended May 31 would be disappointing.

Also in retreat were Natomas, off 3 1/8 at 25 7/8; Cone Mills, down 2 1/2 to 42 3/4; Blue Bell, off 1 1/2 to 41; Getty Oil, off 1 to 186 1/2; Walt Disney, down 1 1/8 to 54 3/4, and Du Pont, off 1 to 135 3/4.

Bangor Punta rose 3/4 to 9 1/8. It is holding talks to acquire shares of Lone Star Industries, which edged up 1/8 to 15 7/8.

Superior Oil gained 2 to 183, while Great Western United added 1 1/4 at 27 1/2.

Lockheed and Asarco, among the volume leaders, added fractions at 11 1/4 and 18 7/8, respectively.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange edged higher in light trading. The index climbed 0.09 to 105.26.

Syntex eased 5/8 to 33 1/8, but Houston Oil gained 1/2 to 60 3/8.

Soybean Futures Higher

In Chicago, soybean futures closed with a limit gain of 20 cents for the third consecutive session and strongly influenced limit gains in soybean meal and oil, corn and oats.

Wheat futures were up 10 1/2 cents at the final bell but advanced up to 16 cents earlier.

The demand for soybeans and products was largely a continuation from last week. New buying, however, was influenced by expectations of greater export demand. The trade also was influenced by reports of the drought in Europe.

After the close, the Agriculture Department said it expects winter wheat yields in seven producing areas in the Soviet Union to be about 20 per cent higher than last year's below-average level.

But the department said a smaller area will be harvested this fall than in 1975.

The team emphasized that this does not necessarily change the department's estimate of a total Russian grain crop of 190 million metric tons. A new estimate of the Russian wheat and grain crop will be issued Friday.

Loan Demand Up For Third Month, U.K. Banks Say

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Private loan demand at London's big clearing banks rose in June for the third consecutive month, suggesting that Britain's business recovery was continuing to gain force.

The clearing banks—Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster and Williams & Glyn's—account for slightly more than half the loans accorded by the British banking sector. Thus, their loan figures are considered an important clue in assessing what is happening.

The figures showed that private loans rose £131 million in the four weeks ended June 16 compared with increases of £183 million and £80 million, respectively, in the previous two periods.

In April and May, some of the increase apparently stemmed from financing leads and lags in trade to protect themselves against a decline in the value of sterling. U.K. corporations accelerated imports and delayed exports.

More recently, there have been indications that corporations are beginning to replenish inventories, including stocks of imported raw material and semi-finished goods.

"Apart from the switching of borrowing to the clearing banks by corporate customers and some earlier borrowing to cover changes in the pattern of overseas payments and receipts associated with the weakness of sterling, there now seem to be some signs that the reported improvement in confidence among industrial and commercial enterprises is beginning to show in an increase in their loan requirements," the clearing banks said in a joint statement.

Healey Revises Outlook for Growth Over Year

LONDON, July 6 (Reuters).—The increase in Britain's gross domestic product over the next year is likely to be 3 per cent compared with the 4 per cent forecast in the budget, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told Parliament today.

Opening a two-day debate on economy and prices policy, Mr. Healey said the increase in industrial output should reach 6 per cent compared with the 8 per cent forecast in the budget.

European Gold Markets

July 4, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	121.05	123.30	+0.15
Zurich	123.25	123.35	+0.20
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.64	124.57	—0.25

U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Metals Market

July 4, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked		Previous Bid-Asked	
Copper wire bars: spot	930 -	931	918 -	919
3 months	965 -	966	953 -	953.50
Cathodes: spot	918.50-	919	906 -	907.50
3 months	953 -	954	941.50-	942
Tin: spot	4,705 -	4,710	4,455 -	4,460
3 months	4,815 -	4,820	4,735 -	4,738
Lead: spot	286 -	286.50	273.50-	273.75
3 months	298 -	298.50	285.25-	285.50
Zinc: spot	437.50-	438.50	432 -	433
3 months	455.50-	456	449 -	450
Silver: spot	280.90-	281.40	278.10-	278.20
3 months	290.60-	290.80	287.90-	288

Swiss Prices Rise .4%

BERN, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Swiss wholesale prices rose 0.4 per cent in June to 148.1 on the 1963 index from 147.5 at the end of May, the government reported today. The June index was up only 0.2 per cent from the year-earlier level.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Partners for Goodrich Considered

B.F. Goodrich, the Dutch state and a third, unamed, partner could each take a one-third stake in Goodrich's operations in the Netherlands, says the chairman of the parliamentary commission for economic affairs studying the situation. The U.S.-based tire manufacturer plans to fully or partially withdraw from Holland. However, Goodrich has told officials that July 19, the date it previously set for reaching agreement with authorities on the future of its tire and rubber operations, is no longer a deadline. While it still is not known who would be the third partner, the state-owned holding company, DSM, is considered a likely candidate to step in in an emergency. The government says that it is not prepared to allow Goodrich to completely withdraw from the Netherlands company and relinquish all financial responsibility. Goodrich proposed withdrawing from its loss-making rubber and tire operations at the end of last month but has since said it is ready to maintain a minority stake provided the unit is profitable.

U.K. Car Sales Off in June

New-car sales in Britain fell last month for only the second time this year, but imports were still able to increase their share of the market. The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders says registrations last month totaled 98,710, down 1.9 per cent from June 1975. Imports accounted for 36.9 per cent of last month's total, compared with 30.7 per cent a year earlie New-car sales for the first half rose 6.6 per cent to 686,686 units from 653,336 a year earlier. Foreign cars increased their market share to 35.3 from 32.5 per cent a year earlier.

Kubota Plans to Double Exports

Kubota, the Japanese machinery, iron and steel and chemicals firm, plans to double its exports in the year to April 15, 1977, from the 25.6 billion yen (about $85.3 million), or 6.2 per cent of its net sales in the previous fiscal year. Executive managing director Shigekazu Mino says that exports of tractors will rise to 14,000 units from 8,000. Kubota has already established tractor sales subsidiaries in France, Canada and the United States and is aiming for sales in Africa. Exports of cast iron pipes, which with tractors make up the bulk of overseas sales, will increase this year to at least 30,000 tons from 20,000 last year due to increasing demand from the Middle East. The company expects net profit to rise to between 22 billion and 24 billion yen from the 19.11 billion yen last year. Total sales are put at 465 billion yen, compared to 424.78 billion yen a year ago

VW Sees Profit, Erasure of Losses in '76

WOLFSBURG, W. Germany, July 6 (Reuters).—Volkswagen will make a profit this year and has a fair chance of completely wiping out losses carried forward from 1974 and 1975 providing current trends continue, board chairman Toni Schmuecker told the annual meeting today.

He said the group's carried-forward losses were around 960 million deutsche marks, including nearly 700 million DM for the parent company.

He added that VW aims to return to paying a dividend as soon as possible. VW last paid a dividend in 1973 of 4.5 marks.

[VW postponed an announcement, expected today, that New Stanton, Pa., will definitely be the site of its U.S. auto assembly plant, AP-DJ reported.

[But a U.S. source close to the negotiations said he "doesn't see any problems" in VW's postponement. "Several issues had to be cleared up and they just couldn't get done over the weekend," he said, adding that the stockolders' meeting was scheduled for today "and nothing could be done about that."

[Mr. Schmuecker, in a speech at the annual stockholders' meeting, did not explain the delay, nor say when the final announcement would be made.]

Mr. Schmuecker said all signs point to 1976 being a record sales year in Germany for VW, with first-half sales up 17.3 per cent to around 388,000 units.

He said worldwide group deliveries to customers in the first half were a provisional 1.1 million units—1.6 per cent below the first 1975 half. However, sales in the second half should be above the same 1975 period, leading to a sales rise of between 4 and 5 per cent for the year, he said.

The drop in its worldwide group sales resulted mainly from a more than 40-per-cent decline to 120,000 units sold in the U.S. market

In the most important Western European markets, sales of 209,000 units were slightly up on the first 1975 half.

Mr. Schmuecker said that VW will not raise prices in Germany again this year, provided no unexpected cost increases occur. The average 4.6-per-cent increase at the end of March will only bring a 2-per-cent rise in turnover in 1976 because cars on order at the time of the rise have to be delivered at the old prices.

Signing Delayed to Aug. 1

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6 (UPI).—An aide to Gov. Milton Shapp said today that VW has delayed until about Aug. 1 final action on financial arrangements needed to locate its planned assembly plant at New Stanton.

David Brown said that "one issue in the VW negotiations remains unresolved—the long-term financing of equipment by VW We've been discussing it with the private sector, underwriters and commercial and investment banks as well as the two big state pension funds."

U.S. Seen Forcing VW to Increase Prices on Its Autos

DETROIT, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen, whose U.S. sales are slumping because of sharp price increases, faces new problems from a recent Treasury Department decision that probably will force the importer to further increase its prices.

The decision, made last week, climaxed a nearly year-old study of dumping of auto imports in the U.S. market. Two months ago, the Treasury determined that some makers of foreign cars are selling their autos more cheaply here than at home.

However, instead of charging duties to the importers involved, the department said it would take steps to ask them to prevent pricing differences. Prominent among the importers named was VW.

A Treasury official disclosed that the department will send letters to "four or five" of the importers, including VW, telling them to adjust their prices by a specific amount to eliminate the illegal dumping margins. The official refused to identify the other companies.

He also declined to say how much individual adjustments would be, but indicated they would vary widely.

Any significant new price increase could be a heavy blow to the auto maker's already sagging fortunes here. VW's subsidiary, a vital part of its worldwide operations, has already slipped behind two Japanese companies in U.S. car sales largely because it cannot keep the price of its cars low enough to attract buyers.

FTC Eyeing Probe of U.S. Auto Industry

Would Be First Study In Depth in Decades

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is considering a broad investigation of the U.S. auto industry that could produce anti-trust complaints against the nation's "big three" auto makers.

It is not at all certain however, that the study will be carried out, or, if it is, that complaints against the auto companies will result. Indeed, various kinds of FTC investigations have often lasted years without producing conclusive results.

First Major Challenge

Nevertheless, the proposed investigation would be the FTC's first in-depth look at the auto industry in more than 30 years. And if formal charges are lodged, they would represent the first major government challenge to the nation's premier industry. Although Detroit's increasingly concentrated economic structure has been a target of anti-trust activities for decades, the government's challenges thus far have focused on less basic, tangential aspects of the industry.

Staff officials have yet to confer with their counterparts in the Justice Department's anti-trust division to discuss whether an auto industry investigation would create a conflict. Such a meeting is scheduled for this week, however.

If the investigation goes forward, it promises to take two or three years, with only a 50-percent chance of producing significant evidence to support formal anti-trust charges.

Although the industry's concentration is well documented, a prime objective of an investigation would be to learn the consequences of that concentration. One question, for example, would be whether breaking up GM would eliminate economies of scale and thus harm consumers.

Balance-sheet shows expansion

Banque Bruxelles Lambert's first financial year since the merger, during a period marked by difficult economic conditions in Belgium and elsewhere, may be resumed as follows:

- The harmonious development of the process of integrating the two merged banks, with constant care being taken to limit as much as possible any inconvenience for customers.
- An expansion of BF 34.5 billion or 11.2 % in the total of customers' and bankers' deposits from March 31, 1975 (Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert combined) to March 31, 1976. This was despite the adoption of a restrictive policy as regards the attraction of large BF time deposits and bankers' deposits. The growth, from one year to the other, was 15.6 % for ordinary BF customers' deposits.
- An increase of 7.3 %, from the end of March 1975 to the end of March 1976, in the total of all credits to the private and public sectors.
- An expansion of most other activities, notably in the spheres of financial operations and of new issues. Banque Bruxelles Lambert participated for the amount of BF 36.3 billion in the placing of Belgian public sector issues in 1975-1976. It also managed or co-managed 37 international issues.
- The reinforcement of ties with partner European banks in the Abecor group.
- A review of all subsidiaries and participations, with the aim of strengthening complementary spheres of activity and eliminating areas of overlap which have resulted from the merger. This has already found expression in a number of concrete initiatives such as the creation of Sogès-Fiducem through the merger of the two principal trust subsidiaries, the agreement - subject to the approval of the US authorities - on the transfer of the participation in Banque de Commerce to Chase Manhattan Bank, the purchase of Drayton Group's participation in the capital of Banque de Bruxelles-Drayton Ltd with the latter thus becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary under the name of Bank Brussels Lambert (U.K.) Ltd, and the incorporation which will soon take place of Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse) through the bringing together of Banque de Bruxelles (Suisse) and Banque Lambert (Suisse).
- An increase in net revenues from banking operations but a reduction in total profits under the combined effect of a further considerable increase in overheads and of non-recurring charges, including those charges arising directly from the merger which were borne fully in the financial year. Profit before tax and depreciation was BF 1,585.4 million. After the deduction of BF 428.7 million for taxation and of BF 891.6 million for depreciation and other provisions, the 1975-1976 financial year closed with a net profit (non-consolidated) of BF 265.1 million. Account being taken of bank subsidiaries, all of which reported substantial improvements in earnings, the consolidated net profit was BF 388.3 million.

The General Assembly of shareholders held on June 24, 1976, approved payment of the statutory dividend of BF 50, i.e., after withholding tax, BF 40 net per share. No dividend had been paid in respect of the previous year.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert

Principal balance-sheet items
at March 31 (BF billion) (1)

	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
Balance-sheet total	381.6	287.3	301.6	246.0	194.4
Customers' deposits (and medium-term notes)	207.8	159.4	155.4	132.5	110.3
Deposits of bankers (and subsidiaries)	131.0	97.6	116.2	89.0	62.1
Shareholders' equity	9.8(2)	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Loans to private sector	140.6	108.4	102.6	81.1	74.5
Loans to Belgian public sector	104.0	80.9	78.3	67.4	52.1

(1) Banque de Bruxelles for 1971-1972 through 1974-1975; Banque Bruxelles Lambert for 1975-1976.
(2) Including subordinated loan of BF 3 billion.

The annual report is available on request from Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Avenue Marnix 24, B - 1050 Brussels

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF PETROFINA WARRANTS

Following the increases in capital agreed upon at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 14th, 1976, it has been decided to readjust the exercise price of the warrants, so that it may truly reflect the increase in the number of Petrofina shares.

As announced in the Agenda of the above-mentioned meeting, the readjustment was made by applying the formula foreseen in the prospectus relating to the 1973 Mafina B.V. bonds with Petrofina warrants attached.

This formula results in a reduction of the warrants' exercise price which from now on will be: up to June 20th, 1978: B.Fr. 8,878 and from July 1st, 1978, up to June 20th, 1983: B.Fr. 9,445.

BAKER, WEEKS & CO., INC.

We take pleasure in announcing that

DAVID LLOYD - PRICE

of our London office, has joined our Amsterdam office, and that

DIEDERIK H. SCHMULL

manager of our Amsterdam office, has been appointed a Vice-President of the Firm.

BAKER, WEEKS & CO., INC.

One, Battery Park Plaza,
New York, N.Y. 10004.

Member of the New York Stock Exchange, Canadian Stock Exchanges.

The quarterly report as of 31st March, 1976 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam, 's-Gravenhage, Haarlem and Rotterdam,

and

BANK VLAER & KOL N.V.

Utrecht.

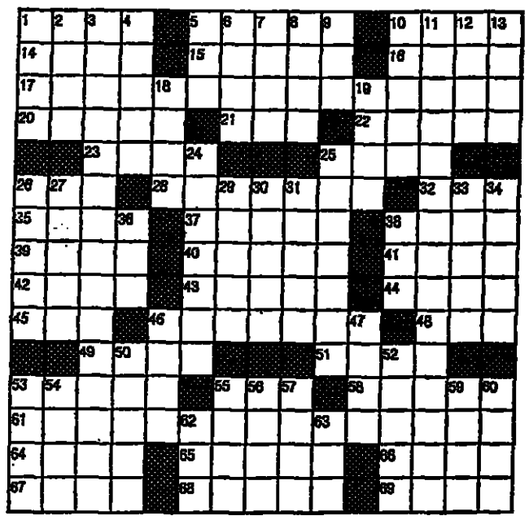
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Art cult
5 —— Beach of W.W. II
10 Top banana
14 Give forth
15 Downstairs
16 Florence's river
17 Having a ratio of 5 to 2
20 Acquire, as a debt
21 Bad —— (German spa)
22 Regional bird life
23 Eye, in Limoges
25 Duck genus
26 U.S. missile
28 Xylophone's relative
32 Blur
35 Saxhorn
37 Bulrushes
38 Hindu deity
39 Japanese herbs
40 Wear away
41 Old Irish alphabet
42 Bird beaks
43 Arrested
44 Tailchief's garb
45 Antelope of Africa
46 Kind of cane
48 Soak flax
49 Legal attachment
51 Napoleon slept here
53 Goddess of the hunt
55 "N'est-ce ——?"
58 Sponses
61 Egghead's thing
64 "—— on it!"
65 Immigrant
66 Shortly
67 Price
68 Card game
69 British princess

DOWN

1 Arnaz
2 Ending word
3 Confuses
4 "Ave —— vale"
5 Kimono adjunct
6 Ancient Persian
7 Astringent
8 Short flights
9 Shoemaker's tool
10 Pelvic bones
11 Event in Jesus' life
12 Against
13 Richard et al.
18 —— and Thummim
19 Eastern college
24 Papal church in Rome
25 Fondness intensifier
26 Gypped
27 Poet W.H.
29 Part of R.F.D.
30 Miss Massey
31 Sawbones
33 Egg-shaped
34 Range
36 Balaam's rebuker
38 Wino
46 Sunday brunch, e.g.
47 Soprano Gluck
50 Clumsy
52 Raft wood
53 Record
54 Math preposition
55 Soccer star
56 LSD, e.g.
57 Silver: Abbr.
59 Harrow's rival
60 Burns word
62 Circuit
63 Numero ——



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	27	81	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	29	84	Sunny
BEIRUT	32	90	Sunny
BELGRADE	25	75	Clear
BERLIN	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	30	86	Clear
BUCHAREST	28	82	Clear
BUDAPEST	24	75	Clear
CASABLANCA	—	—	Unavailable
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Clear
FRANKFURT	28	82	Clear
GENEVA	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI	13	55	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear
LISBON	24	75	Clear
LONDON	30	86	Clear
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy
MADRID	23	73	Clear
MILAN	29	84	Clear
MONTREAL	22	72	Clear
MOSCOW	11	52	Overcast
MUNICH	24	75	Clear
NEW YORK	26	79	Clear
NICE	22	77	Clear
OSLO	28	82	Clear
PARIS	34	93	Clear
PRAGUE	21	70	Clear
ROME	29	84	Clear
SOFIA	26	79	Clear
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Clear
TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
TUNIS	30	86	Sunny
VIENNA	21	70	Clear
WARSAW	19	66	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
ZURICH	27	81	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 6, 1976

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(w) Alexander Fund $7.54
(d) Trusteor Intl. Fd (ASIF) $8.62
Austral. Select Fd $2.62

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond SFr96.25
— (d) Combar SFr31
— (d) Orobar SFr87
— (d) Stockbar SFr90

(w) Browninvest $12.98
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $13.20
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.83
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.01
— (w) Capital Valu S.A. $8.20
(d) Capital Rentinvest LFr1,125
(d) Caribico Open-End $135.68
(d) Citadel Fund $3.16
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $222.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.78

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SFr255.25
— (d) Canasec SFr57
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SFr71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SFr97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SFr53.25
— (d) Ussec SFr965
— (d) Europa-Valor SFr120
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.25
(d) CSF Funds SFr24.51
(d) Crossbow Fund SFr4.99
(w) D.G.O. $40.93
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.15
(d) Dreytus Fund Int'l $13.17
(w) Dreytus Intercontinent $13.35
(w) Europe Obligations LFr1,015

DFI INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfd DM71.30

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $18.01
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sygs. Tr. $52.08
— (d) Fidelity Fund $17.20
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $20.28
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $12.26
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $121.98
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $13.95
(w) First Int'l Equity Sec. $20.51
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $53.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $20.00
(w) Fleming Japan Fund SFr1,757
(w) Fonselex Lease Fd. SFr25.58
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $10.17
(d) Fondilalla $5.49
(d) Fund of Funds $0.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.70
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$1.96

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $30.99
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.17
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $8.05
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV $7,018
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobet $28.03
(d) Icofund $9.51
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.90
(w) Intermarket Fund $112.49
(w) Int'l Ins. Fund (Jersey) $23.42
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.43
(d) Invest. Atlantiques $24.87
(d) Islamerica S.A. Fund $3.21
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.37
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.77
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.69
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $17.06

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $46.39
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.54

(d) KB Income Fund LFr1,629
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.40
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. P. $20.78
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $20.77

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fu SFr612.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SFr343.50
(w) Luxfund $19.47
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd. $36.58
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.08
(d) Newrith Int'l Fund $1.74
(d) Newrith Inv. Fund $2.36
(w) N.A.M.F. $66.83
(w) Nippon Fund $42.46
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund $5.43
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. $6.85
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund $1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.55
(d) Ranta Fund LFr1,838
(d) Rentinvest LFr977
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio SFr92.85

Share Realty N.V. $15.42
Share International N.V. $4.66

SEFICO:
— (w) Sepr. (N.A.V.) $12.97
(w) SMH Special Fund DM89.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parion Sw. N. Eq. SFr1,571
— (r) Securiswiss SFr967
(d) Soros Fund $257.63
(w) Star Fund $4.57

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SFr470.25
— (d) Intervalor SFr93.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SFr376.75
— (d) SwissValor New Ser. SFr216.50
— (d) Univ Bond Selekt SFr79.25
— (d) Universal Fund SFr95.47
(w) Talent Global Fund $5.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal) $37.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $37.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $20.91

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SFr35.50
— (d) Bond Invest SFr69.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SFr74.75
— (d) Earth Europe Sh. SFr111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SFr94
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— (d) Pacific Invest. SFr79
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— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh. SFr1,42.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Fr 252 ..... SFr75

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM16.85
— (d) Europafonds DM31.65
— (d) Unifonds DM29.35
— (d) Unirenta DM41.35
— (d) Unispecial I. DM82.30
(w) United Cap. Int Fd. $2.25
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $11.89
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,390.96
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,650.34
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $436.29
(w) Worldwide Securities $50.71
(w) Worldwide Special $4,015.01

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; I — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIMPE

SIPOU

GRAITE

TARIPE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "——"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MERGE SPURN UPROAR KIDNAP

Answer: *It's supposed to be hot, but it's usually served cold at the table*—PEPPER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE GOOD GUYS, THE BAD GUYS AND THE AMENDMENT

Free Speech vs. Fairness in Broadcasting

By Fred W. Friendly. Random House. 268 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Fred Ferretti

"DANGEROUSLY neutral and bland" is Fred Friendly's general evaluation of the current state of American broadcast news. And the reason for it, he says, is the fear engendered among broadcasters and radio and television news organizations by the so-called Fairness Doctrine, a fear that the Federal Communications Commission, as the searching eye of big brother—the federal government—is counting the minutes and seconds and content of their newscasts and documentaries, waiting to pounce upon them with charges of unfairness, bias or irresponsibility.

Friendly, long a production associate of Edward R. Murrow, a CBS documentary producer, president of CBS News, television adviser to the Ford Foundation and now a professor of journalism at Columbia University, makes a case that is most persuasive.

He takes the Fairness Doctrine —which in its basic form simply requires that broadcasting stations devote adequate time to important and controversial issues of public interest, and that they do this fairly by affording reasonable opportunity to present opposing viewpoints—from its beginnings in a series of FCC attempts to deal with patent unfairness and character assassination indulged in by some broadcasters. He continues, dealing with subsequent congressional and court interpretations of it that he maintains go far beyond the intended purpose and, instead, "chill" and frighten broadcasters.

There was, for example, the owner of a radio station in Detroit who dismissed reporters who had the temerity to suggest that the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was less than a messiah, who opposed Helen Gahagan Douglas and said of her husband, Melvyn, "We've got to get these kike actors out of Hollywood," and to whom Franklin Roosevelt was "that Jew lover." Or the Kansas doctor who used his station to promote goat-gland virility operations in the hospital that he also owned. Or the Iowa station that promoted a cancer cure. Or the Miami station that regularly broadcast "false and malicious statements that attacked the personal character" of public figures.

And there was radio station WGCB, "the world for God, Christ and the Bible," in Red Lion, Pa., which on Nov. 25, 1964, broadcast a two-minute tape by the "Christian Crusade's" Billy James Hargis in which the writer Fred Cook was called "a professional mudslinger," accused of dishonesty and of falsifying stories.

It is Friendly's contention that Cook asked for free time to respond to the attack only at the instigation of and with help from the Democratic National Committee. This has been hotly denied by Cook. However, there seems little doubt that the Democrats saw in the Red Lion broadcast a way to mute the shrill attacks against the Kennedy and Johnson administrations that had become regular fare from such right-wing preachers and "apostles of discord" as Hargis.

But whatever the reason, or the instigation, Cook asked for time to reply. He was turned down and he went to the FCC. Eventually it was decided by the Supreme Court, four and a half years later, that the FCC had the right to order a broadcaster to grant reply time to someone who had been attacked on his station. Friendly takes his case through the Rev. Carl McIntire and station WXUR in Media, Pa., through WLBT in Jackson, Miss., where, when news of desegregation battles came from the networks, the station would counter with a slide that read "Sorry, cable trouble from New York." In each of these cases the right of the FCC to insure fairness by broadcasters was upheld in one degree or another.

And these and others, Friendly adds to his brief, have made broadcasters leery of what they say; it has made them shy away from controversy. Because of the FCC rulings, radio and television owners were afraid of the Nixon White House, he maintains. Because they did not know how the FCC would react in individual instances, they have chosen not to give the FCC a case.

Friendly says this has had the effect of making broadcasters second-class citizens and journalists, and of denying them their First Amendment rights. He says news on TV and radio should be as free from censorship as news in newspapers. He is correct.

But there is another consideration—broadcasters are licensed by the government, newspapers are not—and though Friendly mentions this on and off, he does not stress it enough. He says it, then permits the saying of it, the thought of it—of government looking over broadcasters' shoulders—to lie there and fester until it becomes a boil. It is a boil to be sure. Of course it is. But the way to offset it is not to cry over it, not to wring one's hands over it, not retreat from professionalism. What should be done by broadcasters is more news and documentaries, done bravely, confident that if all efforts to be fair have been made, if personal and professional honesty and good faith have been the guides, then any test can be met.

Recently, NBC prepared for broadcast a gun-control documentary, "The Great American Shooting Gallery." It was postponed by the network before broadcast for "more reporting," because it was "polemical," because it had to be made more "balanced." John J. O'Connor, television critic of The New York Times, suggested that the result, which was bland running to boring, and blamed on the Fairness Doctrine, was not that at all. It may have had "less to do with the excellence of broadcast journalism than with the existence of any regulation that might put a crimp in network profits by taking time from entertainment (for) news."

This consideration in depth is perhaps the only one absent from an otherwise excellent book. Friendly's history of the Fairness Doctrine and the challenges and obeisances to it are delivered in a straightforward, fair way. Yet his realism and pragmatism are evident on every page. This being so, I wish only that the man who quit CBS News rather than acquiesce to a corporate decision to replay daytime "I Love Lucy" rather than Senate hearings on Vietnam had delved more into the money considerations of the broadcasters. If only because he has documented their spirituality so well.

Fred Ferretti is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

V	E	R	A		J	I	B	E	S		U	S	A	F
A	R	A	T		A	D	U	L	T		N	A	P	A
M	O	N	T	E	C	A	R	L	O		T	I	E	M
P	O	D	U	N	K		N	E	W		S	I	D	E
			D	I	G	I	N		P	E	R			
K	A	L	E		E	R	N		W	A	X	I	N	G
A	M	I	S	S		E	G	R	E	T		Z	O	O
P	O	P	S	T	H	E	Q	U	E	S	T	I	O	N
P	U	S		O	A	K	U	M		Y	O	N	N	E
A	R	E	N	A	S		E	G	G		A	G	E	R
		R	E	T		P	S	A	L	M				
J	O	V	E		S	A	T		U	S	H	E	R	S
A	M	I	O		T	R	I	A	N	G	U	L	U	M
M	A	C	E		A	L	O	F	T		N	O	N	E
B	R	E	D		G	E	N	T	S		K	N	E	W

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Most experts are prepared to open the bidding in the third seat with one or two high-card points below their normal standards. But some caution is advisable when vulnerable.

Two world champions chose to open the North hand on the diagram, and were headed straight for trouble. One of them, however, was bailed out by an opponent, and the result was a loss equal to the value of a vulnerable game.

Both East players overcalled one spade, and South naturally bid two clubs, holding the best hand at the table in terms of high-card points.

In one case, that ended the auction, and North's partner was left to struggle. He received a spade lead, and, having no indication of the bad trump break he tried to draw trumps by winning with the spade king and leading a trump to the jack. West won with the queen and continued spades, driving out the ace.

South cashed the club ace, hoping to drop an honor from East, and was in a hopeless state when East discarded a diamond. South played the eight of clubs, a slight false step, and West won with the nine.

The diamond eight was ducked to East's king, and spades were played. West was able to overruff the club five with the six and draw the last trump. The defenders then scored two heart tricks and East's fifth spade and South made one trick at the finish for down four.

When the hand was replayed, North was saved from the logical consequences of his opening when East reopened with two diamonds over two clubs. East then played in two spades, and went one down after misjudging the play slightly.

NORTH
♠ K92
♡ K10985
◇ A109
♣ 32

WEST	EAST
♠ 54	♠ QJ1063
♡ QJ42	♡ A6
◇ J8	◇ K7532
♣ KQ964	♣ 10

SOUTH(D)
♠ A87
♡ 73
◇ Q64
♣ AJ875

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	1 ♠
2 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade five.

Dodgers' Hooton Keeps Phils Quiet



Burt Hooton

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (WP).—Thunder and fireworks were everywhere here last night except in the bats of the Philadelphia Phillies.

The scene was set for a belated explosion by the so-called Bicentennial Blitz Kids, hottest team in baseball.

Burt Hooton, the Los Angeles Dodgers' master of the mysterious knuckle curve ball, threw a wet blanket on the celebration in the form of a two-hit shutout, 6-0.

The Phillies actually started the cannonading themselves in batting practice. Though their won-lost record stood at 52-22, with 14 victories in their last 18 games, the Phillies were dissatisfied. "We haven't been hitting the ball like we can the last week," said Bobby Tolan.

So, led by Mike Schmidt and Greg Luzinski, the Phillies put on a pregame display like those of the old New York Yankees, the team they are most often compared to. The Philadelphians used up all 25 or so of their titanic pokes in batting practice.

Once the pregame foolishness—the blindfolded watermelon search and destroy contest (with bat), the egg throwing competition, the wild-eyed costumed Uncle Sam who had to be led away, and the burlesque of the national anthem—was finished, the Dodgers did all the long-ball hitting.

No sooner had the red and green smoke of the patriotic bombs bursting in the air blown away than Steve Garvey sent a Jim Lonborg pitch downtown to right center, far over the 371-foot sign.

Ron Cey, who might be able to look the 6-foot-5 Lonborg in the eye if he sat on Garvey's shoulder, poked the next pitch for a double.

Lonborg (10-5) bravely winked to his wife after escaping the first inning. Bill Russell hit the second pitch of the second inning over the left-field fence for a 3-0 Dodgers' lead. After Reggie Smith tripled and Russell singled him home in the fourth, Lonborg simply trudged back to the dugout, head down.

Against any other pitcher the mighty Phillies, with their .284 team batting average, 11 men hitting more than .290 and 19 innings in which they have batted around, might be even-money to overcome a 3-0 deficit. Not against Hooton.

Last year, when Hooton was 18-7 and the Phillies were a mere second-place ball club, it was plausible that the righthander—whose facial expressions always seem to say, "Aw, ma, do I have to go to bed now?"—might beat them four straight times.

But this season Hooton was 4-9 against every other team in the league, with an earned run average of more than 5. He had lost his last four decisions since beating, of course, the Phillies and Lonborg, 3-2, on June 9.

"I've always had confidence against them, I'm not sure why," said Hooton. "I just seem to have a good idea of how to work on several of them. Maybe it brings out the competitor in me."

Giants 6, Cardinals 4

At St. Louis, Bobby Murcer doubled and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning and Gary Lavelle tossed three shutout innings in relief to spark San Francisco to a 6-4 triumph over the Cardinals.

Astros 7, Mets 3

At Houston, Bob Watson's two-run homer and Roger Metzger's two-run triple highlighted a six-run fourth inning and the Astros went on to defeat New York, 7-3.

Reds 11, Expos 2

At Montreal, Joe Morgan hit the second grand slam of his career and drove home another run with a sacrifice fly and Doug Flynn hit a two-run homer as Cincinnati defeated the Expos, 11-2. Morgan's 14th home run of the season came in the Reds' five-run sixth inning.

Braves 8, Pirates 6

At Atlanta, the Braves, winless against Pittsburgh in six previous outings, struck for seven runs in the eighth inning to rout John Candelaria and the Pirates, 8-6. Darrel Chaney tripled with the bases loaded to climax the rally as 11 Braves went to bat in the frame.

Cubs 1, Padres 0

At Chicago, Steve Renko and Joe Coleman combined on a three-hitter and Rick Monday scored the only run, on catcher Mike Ivie's throwing error in the sixth inning, to give the Cubs a 1-0 triumph over San Diego

Brewers 3, Twins 2

At Milwaukee, first-baseman Rod Carew's wild throw, his second error of the inning, allowed two runs to score in the seventh inning and gave the Brewers a 3-2 victory over Minnesota.

Angels 8, Indians 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Dave Chalk and Andy Etchebarren each singled twice and drove in three runs to support Gary Ross' five-hit pitching as the Angels beat Cleveland, 8-1. The Angels quickly ended Pat Dobson's bid for his eighth straight victory tagging the Cleveland starter for seven runs on seven hits in 2 2-3 innings.

A's 4, Orioles 1

At Oakland, Calif., Phil Garner hit a three-run homer to give Mike Torrez his first victory since May 31 as the A's beat Baltimore, 4-1. Torrez, now 7-9, needed relief help the last 2 2-3 innings from Rollie Fingers, who posted his 11th save and has not given up an earned run to the Orioles since April, 1974.

Rangers 8, Tigers 6

At Arlington, Texas, Tom Grieve's two-run single highlighted a four-run seventh inning and rallied the Rangers to an 8-6 victory over Detroit. Texas staked Gaylord Perry to a 4-0 lead, but the Tigers drove Perry out with a five-run fourth inning and led 6-4 going into the seventh.

Royals 2, Yankees 1

At New York, run-scoring singles by John Mayberry and Al Cowens in the first inning Monday gave Kansas City a 2-1 victory over New York in a game played under protest by the Yankees. Yankee manager Billy Martin protested the game in the ninth inning because Hal McRae, inserted into the game in left field when Amos Otis got hurt, took seven warmup throws, two more than he is officially allowed under the rules.

Red Sox 11, White Sox 2

At Boston, Luis Tiant scattered 11 hits to gain his 10th victory and rookie Butch Hobson drove in three runs with a sacrifice and a single to lead the Red Sox to an 11-2 rout of Chicago.

Yanks' Martin Always Right—As Long as Team Has Lead

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—With the ease of a major-league manager whose team has a nine-game lead, Billy Martin chuckled as he opened letters from fans telling him how to manage better. And now, with curiosity, he opened a cardboard package. Inside was a small framed poster:

COMPANY RULES

Rule 1.—The boss is always right.

Rule 2.—If the boss is wrong, see rule 1.

Martin laughed and propped the gift on a table near his desk in the Yankee Stadium office. The manager of the New York Yankees was opening his mail before yesterday's 2-1 defeat by the Kansas City Royals in a matchup of the American League's division leaders.

With the tall ships docked, the Yankees had resumed their role as New York's most consistent celebrants of the Bicentennial, with or without fireworks. And the Yankees are cruising along as easily as the tall ships did in their Sunday sail. But the customer's always write. Martin smiled as he read another letter. "Here's one," he said. "'After it is said and done, you still need a good righthanded-hitting shortstop.' But what this guy doesn't realize is, shall I give up my good lefthanded-hitting outfielder for that shortstop?"

Why not Campaneris?

Bowie Kuhn surely would have mollified the deaf as he did when Charles O. Finley sold Vida Blue to the Yankees for $1.5 million and Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for $1 million each, but Bert Campaneris, the Oakland A's good right-handed hitting shortstop, reportedly also was available for $1 million.

"Why didn't the Yankees buy him?" Martin was asked.

"I don't know," the manager said. "That's a good question."

But even without a quality shortstop, the Yankees are winning with a "togetherness" that reminds Martin of the Yankee teams that won a record five consecutive World Series more than two decades ago when Martin was a Yankee second baseman.

"On a winning ballclub," he said, "it's known as constructive criticism. On a losing ballclub, it's second-guessing."

As on many teams, the Yankees have installed a system of frivolous $5 fines for various mistakes and misplays.

"I even got fined $5 the other night in Detroit," the manager said, grinning "for slipping on the top step of the dugout as I went out to take out a pitcher."

Martin laughed again. He motioned Dock Ellis into his office and showed the righthander the framed poster.

"See that," the manager said. "Remember that, Dock, remember that the boss is always right even if he's wrong."

Ellis laughed and when the pitcher departed, Martin said, "On the way home last night Dock was kidding me and I told him, 'Dock, pitchers are like coconuts in a tree—if I want another one, all I have to do is shake the tree.' Dock grumbled, but that's the way this ballclub is. Loose and easy."

Most teams are with a nine-game lead. But the manager claims he's not surprised the Yankees are leading their division.

"I'm surprised we're this far in front," Martin said, "but I expected to be in first place."

Martin always does, and he doesn't like the idea of the American League's preoccupation with the All-Star Game upstaging the pennant race. Some teen-agers can't remember when the American League last won the All-Star Game and Lee MacPhail can't forget the embarrassment.

To channel the availability of pitchers for the All-Star Game, the American League president directs that All-Star Game pitchers not be used on the Sunday preceding the game, which will be in Philadelphia next Tuesday night. Catfish Hunter and Ed Figueroa are candidates for the All-Star squad but Martin is considering either one as the Yankees' starter against the Chicago White Sox next Sunday.

"The league is supposed to tell you which pitchers are under consideration two weeks ahead," the manager said, "so you can arrange your rotation."

"It's wrong, it's ridiculous," Martin said. "I haven't been told yet who not to use Sunday, but I don't care about the All-Star Game that much, I care about my championship season. Maybe that one game Sunday will be the difference.

"Talk about for the good of the game, if I pitch somebody Sunday who I'm supposed to save for the All-Star Game and the league gets after me, I'll just say that I did it for the good of the game. The same ground as the commissioner used in cancelling those deals."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Eastern Division				
New York	45	29	.622	—
Cleveland	37	37	.500	9
Boston	37	37	.500	9
Detroit	36	38	.486	10
Baltimore	36	40	.474	11
Milwaukee	28	43	.394	16 1/2
Western Division				
Kansas City	47	29	.618	—
Texas	43	33	.573	3 1/2
Oakland	39	40	.494	9 1/2
Minnesota	39	41	.488	11 1/2
Chicago	35	41	.461	13
California	34	43	.415	15

Monday's Results

Boston 11, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 2, New York 1
Milwaukee 3, Minnesota 2.
Texas 8, Detroit 6.
California 8, Cleveland 1.
Oakland 4, Baltimore 1.

Tuesday's Games

Kansas City at New York, n.
Chicago at Boston, n.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at Texas, n.
Cleveland at California, n.
Baltimore at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Eastern Division				
Philadelphia	52	22	.703	—
Pittsburgh	43	32	.573	9
New York	43	29	.324	12 1/2
St. Louis	33	44	.429	20
Chicago	32	35	.410	21 1/2
Montreal	25	48	.343	28
Western Division				
Cincinnati	49	31	.613	—
Los Angeles	44	37	.543	5 1/2
San Diego	43	38	.531	7
Atlanta	37	43	.463	11 1/2
Houston	37	43	.463	12
San Francisco	33	49	.402	17

Monday's Results

Chicago 1, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 6, St. Louis 4.
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 0.
Atlanta 8, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 11, Montreal 2.
Houston 7, New York 3.

Tuesday's Games

San Diego at Chicago.
Los Angeles at Philadelphia, n.
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati at Montreal, n.
San Francisco at St. Louis, n.
New York at Houston, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Chicago ..... 000 001 00x—1 5 0
Renko (3-6) and Ivie; Renko, Colemen (8) and Sutphen. W—Renko (3-4). L—Freisleben (4-5). HR—Monday (4th).

San Francisco ... 105 000 071—6 12 0
St. Louis ..... 201 000 000—4 11 0
Barr, Lavelle (7) and Rader; Rasmussen, Krukow (6) and Ferguson. W—Lavelle (3-4). L—Rasmussen (3-7). HR—Evans (8th).

Los Angeles ... 110 100 003—6 12 0
Philadelphia ... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Rau (6-9) and Yeager; Lonborg (10-5). HR—Garvey (7th).

Cincinnati ..... 022 105 101—11 9 1
Montreal ..... 000 010 100—2 8 1
Billingham (6-6) and Bench, Plummer (8); Lang, Carrithers (4), Warthen (8), Dunning (8), Scherman (9) and Sanchez, Lang (1-1). HR—Flynn (6th), Morgan (14th), MacKanin (6th).

Houston (8th).
New York ..... 000 010 200—3 10 0
Seaver, Myrick (4), Sanders (6), Hood (8) and Grote; Nieto, Forsch and Herrmann. W—Nieto (4-7). L—Sadoski (1-6). HR—Watson (9th).

Pittsburgh ..... 002 011 200—6 8 2
Atlanta ..... 000 000 17x—8 8 2
Candelaria, Tekulve (8), Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen; Nieto, Hanton (6), Marshall (9) and Williams (8), Correll (9). W—Del Canton (2-1). L—Tekulve (0-2). HR—Robinson (13th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 100 010— 2 11 1
Boston ..... 001 023 14x—11 11 0
Jefferson, Vuckovich (6) and Downing; Tiant (10-5) and Fisk. L—Jefferson (2-3).

Kansas City ..... 200 000 000—2 5 1
New York ..... 000 000 100—1 11 2
Splittorff, Hall (7), Littell (8), Mingori (8) and Martinez; Alexander, Jackson (8) and Healy. W—Splittorff (12-6). L—Alexander (4-5).

Minnesota ..... 100 000 001—2 7 4
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 30x—3 6 0
Bane, Campbell (7) and Borgmann; Travers (8-8) and Kuiper. L—Bane (10-7). HR—Borgmann (12th).

Detroit ..... 000 510 000—6 11 0
Texas ..... 400 000 40x—8 12 0
Roberts, Miller (7) and Freehan; Perry, Terpko (4) and Sundberg. W—Terpko (2-1). L—Roberts (8-7).

Cleveland ..... 000 100 000—1 5 1
California ..... 025 100 00x—8 15 0
Dobson, Bibby (3), Buskey (5) and Ashby; Ross (5-9) and Etchebarren. L—Dobson (10-6).

Baltimore ..... 000 001 000—1 5 1
Oakland ..... 000 040 00x—4 7 0
May, Miller (5) and Dempsey; Torrez, Fingers (7) and Newman. W—Torrez (7-9). L—May (5-6). HR—Garner (3d).



Associated Press.

COVER UP—Yankees' Thurman Munson backs out of the way from pitch during recent game against Indians.

Foolish Pleasure Finishes 1st In 3-Horse Photo; Forego 2d

By Gerald Strine

NEW YORK, July 6 (WP).—Clear a little space on the barroom wall.

Not since 1944, when Brownie, Bossuet and Wait A Bit finished the Carter Handicap in a now-legendary triple dead heat, has there been an Aqueduct race-track picture involving top horses to compare with the photo taken yesterday of Foolish Pleasure, Forego and Lord Rebeau in the Suburban Handicap.

Foolish Pleasure held on gallantly along the rail to defeat Forego, on the outside, by a nose, with Lord Rebeau a nose behind Forego. It was one of the most exciting finishes in thoroughbred racing. No one, not even the jockeys involved, was sure of the result.

"I thought we'd gotten up in time," Heliodoro Gustines, who rode Forego, said shortly after the numbers were flashed on the infield tote board. "I knew we had the horse in the middle beat, I wasn't sure, though, about Foolish Pleasure."

"I thought they both were going to go by me," said Eddie Maple, the winning jockey. "I knew we'd run a great race, even if we hadn't won it," said Craig Perret, on Lord Rebeau.

Foolish Pleasure, last year's Kentucky Derby winner, had been a disappointment since early winter, performing on the grass in Florida and on the dirt in California. Yesterday he displayed the same tenacity that enabled him to do so nobly in last spring's Triple Crown races.

Foolish Pleasure was five lengths in front when the field of four moved into the backstretch. Lord Rebeau went after the leader at the far turn, followed by Forego, which was much closer to the pace than usual despite his high weight of 134 pounds. Foolish Pleasure carried 125, Lord Rebeau 116.

Forego fell back briefly at the head of the stretch, then came on again to challenge determinedly on the outside through the final three-sixteenths of a mile. But the 6-year-old gelding never quite got to Foolish Pleasure.

The defeat ended the two-time Horse of the Year's bid for the Handicap Triple Crown for the third straight year. He had won the Metropolitan Mile at Belmont Park on Memorial Day by a head over Master Derby. Whisk Broom II, Tom Fool and Kelso continue to be the only handicap runners to win the Met, the Suburban and the Brooklyn Handicap the same season, although Forego has captured all three over the 1974-1975 and 1976 seasons.

Foolish Pleasure passed up meeting Forego in the Metropolitan this year and went west, suffering two defeats.

Both horses have earned more than $1 million.

Dave Hill Wins Golf by 3 Shots

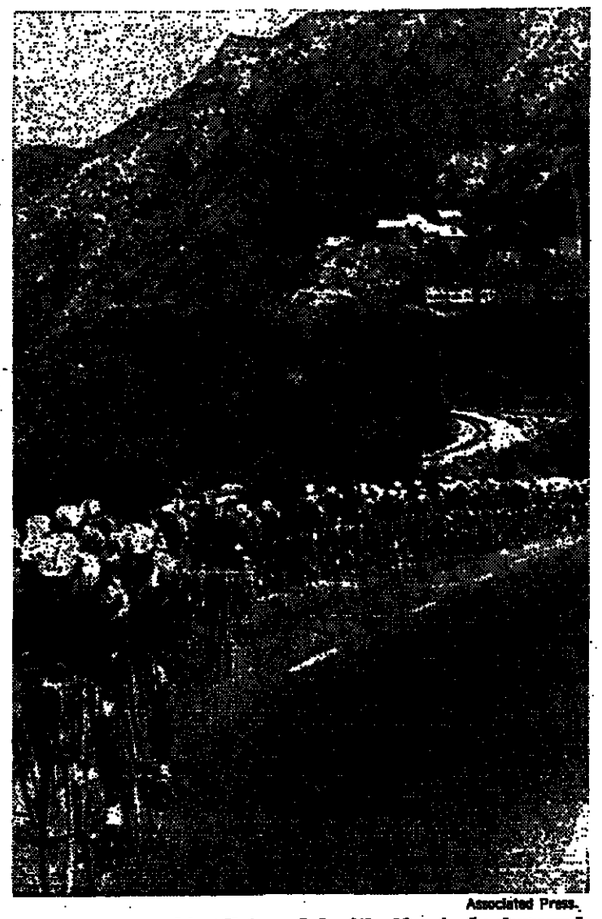
MILWAUKEE, July 6 (UPI).—Dave Hill fired a 3-under-par 69 to win the $130,000 Greater Milwaukee Open by three strokes over Johnny Jacobs.

Hill finished 18-under, a 270 total, to win the $26,000 first prize. It was his 13th victory since joining the tour in 1959.

Hill started the day with a four-shot lead over Homero Blancas and five shots over Jacobs, Ed Sneed and Fuzzy Zoeller. Hill and Jacobs played in the same threesome and Jacobs made a run at Hill as he birdied the last three holes and finished with a 67 for 273.

Sneed shot 69 and tied for third with Dave Eichelberger at 276. Eichelberger tied the course record in the final round as he shot a 9-under-par 63.

Blancas shot 73 and tied for fifth with Bob E. Smith while Zoeller quickly dropped behind as he shot a 5-over-par 41 on the front nine and finished with a 7-over 79.



Associated Press.

Tour de France bicyclists pedal with Alps in background.

Spaniard Has Runaway Tour

MANOSQUE, France, July 6 (Reuters).—Unknown Spaniard José-Luis Viejo today routed the field in the 11th stage of the gruelling Tour de France; he won by 22 minutes.

His sensational solo dash pulled Viejo up about 30 places from his lowly overnight position of 77th. Belgian Lucien van Impe held onto the leader's yellow jersey by finishing 14th, well up with the pack of race favorites.

Dutchman Gerben Karstens finished second today to the Spaniard, who at one stage led by 30 minutes and kept up his killer pace throughout the undulating stage in the foothills of the Alps.

Taiwan Debate Still in Talking Stage

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 6.—International Olympic Committee president Lord Killanin came to town yesterday, talking about Canada's recent game of politics which he said was "especially dangerous" for the future of the Games. He wasn't too sure, though, about the present status of the Olympics.

Soon after arriving from Dublin with the Irish team, Killanin held a news conference to outline the IOC's position on the Republic of China, which has been denied permission to enter its team unless it is prepared to march in the parade as Taiwan and not fly its flag nor play its national anthem.

Killanin, puffing on his pipe, ducked the question when asked if he would employ the IOC's ultimate deterrent—the withdrawal of its patronage of Montreal's troubled $1.4-billion Games.

"I have no comment to make. I am tired, while I have a lot of papers to read. We must discuss the issue with the IOC membership and the executive committee then must take the question under advisement," he said. He added, "But I hope Montreal has a successful Olympics.

Killanin said he would meet with officials of the External Affairs Ministry within the next two or three days, but he did say most of the international sports federations, which are responsible for the actual running of the 21 sports scheduled for competition, were on the IOC's side. The IOC recognizes the Republic of China; Canada recognizes mainland China.

"The judo federation went so far as to suggest we should cancel the Games rather than allow the Canadians to dictate to us," he said.

Killanin said the track and field swimming, gymnastics and basketball federations had all expressed "full support" of the IOC's position to support the Republic of China.

Told that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday asked the IOC to follow the solution it imposed in 1960 when it ordered Taiwan to walk in the Rome parade "as Taiwan and not Formosa," Killanin said:

"That is absolutely correct. I recall when the team passed the saluting dias they unfurled a banner which said 'Under protest.'

"As I've said, we are looking at the situation and for the moment I cannot say anything further," Killanin added.

Killanin reminded his audience he comes from a small country which has had its own problems in the last few years.

"But when we take the sports field, we play sports. We keep politics out of it, although I, personally, am interested in the politics of my country. Sports is what the Olympics are all about, but sometimes it's hard to believe."

Killanin absolved Roger Rousseau and the organizing committee of all blame. "They have followed the rules of the IOC to the letter. We have no quarrel with them and, I'm told, the stadiums are even ready.

"I never believed that would be possible on my last visit here." Killanin reiterated that Montreal never would have been awarded the Gamts at the expense of Los Angeles and Moscow—the 1980 site—had its delegation not guaranteed to meet all the conditions: Inviting all members in good standing.

"We even have a letter from the Prime Minister guaranteeing all the conditions would be met," he said, "but on May 28 I received a telephone call from (Canadian IOC member) James Worrall advising me of the government's position."

The External Affairs Ministry maintains the IOC has been aware of Canada's position in respect to Taiwan for the last 12 months.

Killanin said he immediately got in touch with the external affairs office, demanding that the IOC rules be followed.

"When I did not receive a reply, I wrote June 18 saying I assumed they had accepted the IOC's position. I was advised this was not so and a meeting was held June 27 in Frankfurt, after which I made the position known to our membership and the sports federations."

Killanin said the principle being violated by the Canadian government was vital. "If we set a precedent now it could have long-term repercussions, not just at Moscow in 1980, but in 1984 and thereafter.

"I am extremely worried and I'll remind the Canadian government we did not ask to come here. We were invited to Montreal and were glad to accept after being assured all the guarantees would be met."

In Ottawa, Allan MacEachen, Canadian external affairs minister, said yesterday he had rejected requests by mainland China to ban entry of Taiwanese Olympic athletes.

The minister was cheered by Liberals and jeered by Conservatives, who shouted such things as "utter fraud."

MacEachen said Canada could not continue to recognize Peking while treating the Taiwanese athletes as the representatives of China.

"We have not yielded entirely to the wishes of the People's Republic of China," he said. "We have yielded to our own policy."

Conservatives in the Canadian Parliament argued that the government must accept the Taiwanese as representatives of the Republic of China because it had agreed to accept any team recognized by the IOC.



Lord Killanin

Ready to Go

TAIPEI, July 6 (Reuters).—A Nationalist Chinese Olympic team will leave for the Montreal Games on Thursday in spite of a Canadian ban on it competing as representatives of the Republic of China, the Taiwan Olympic Committee said today.

The secretary general of the committee, Niu Ping-wen, said that Taiwan, which is a member of the International Olympic Committee, had a right to compete in the Games.

Shen Chia-ming, the Taiwan committee's president, said the delegation would travel to Canada as scheduled under its official name—the Republic of China.

The Taiwan delegation will gather either in Los Angeles or San Francisco before flying to Montreal.

Complaints of Lack of Room Help to Open Olympic Village

MONTREAL, July 6 (AP).—The food is great but the quarters are a bit cramped at the Olympic village, say athletes and officials who moved into the twin-pyramid buildings last weekend.

"From my experience with past Olympics, I find this village a little crowded," said Gyorgy Ehbert, secretary of the Hungarian National Olympic Committee. "But we are sportsmen, not hotel guests."

Hungary was the first nation to be welcomed to the village, with official flag-raising and anthem-playing ceremonies on Sunday.

"The food here is first class," said John Norton, manager of the Canadian modern pentathlon team. "You have to be careful because you can put on an awful lot of weight splurging in the first few days. We're down to two meals a day now."

The only problem, he said, is having up to 12 people sharing one bathroom, "but we're out most of the day at the training sites and there are showers and facilities there."

John McConnochie of New Zealand's swimming team said strict security procedures and the sight of armed soldiers and police around the village were unnerving at first, "but I suppose we'll get used to it."

He said he was annoyed at the plasticised identity card that every athlete must wear around the neck.

"I put the card hanging down my back at dinner because in front it gets down into your meal," he said. "A guard came right over, turned it around to my front and said that was the way to wear it."

Some Canadian athletes complained about the prices at boutiques, bars and restaurants at the international center for village residents.

"It's much too expensive," said handball player Mariette Houle of Canada. "I think if anyone wants to buy any souvenirs of Montreal they'll have to go outside the village to do it."

Bowing to complaints about prices, village officials have added some moderate-priced items to the menu at the international restaurant, which has been charging $8.50 for lunches and $9.50 for dinners. Cheaper buys include ham and cheese sandwiches at $1.35.

New Zealanders In Olympic Form

STOCKHOLM, July 6 (AP).—Dick Quax and John Walker of New Zealand both came close to breaking world records last night in their last races before the Olympic Games in Montreal.

Quax held off a strong kick by West German Klaus-Peter Hildenbrand to win the 5,000-meter race in 13 minutes 13.1 seconds, a time only one-tenth of a second off Belgian Emiel Putteman's world mark set four years ago.

Walker, 24, turned in 3:34.2 in the 1,500 meters, only two seconds short of Tanzanian Filbert Bayi's record set at the Commonwealth Games at Christchurch, N.Z., three years ago.

Cruyff Gets His Way, and Lots of Money

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, July 6 (IHT).—Johan Cruyff's new contract with Barcelona is worth 48 million pesetas ($716,400). It lasts for one year. The reaction in Spain has not been wholly benign. Last season was a poor one for Cruyff, though he managed to win the battle of wills against Hennes Weisweiler, his West German manager at Barcelona. Weisweiler resigned in fury when he heard on his car radio that the Barcelona president, Montal, had changed his mind about letting Cruyff go. More exactly, the president changed his plan because of the protests of the team's supporters, who virtually besieged him in the club's headquarters.

Now Cruyff has succeeded in getting his friend Rinus Michels recalled, just a year after he was sacked. The Dutch World Cup manager did not have an easy season with Cruyff, and it remains to be seen what happens now. In Zagreb recently, Weisweiler said he did not think Cruyff capable any longer of playing well over a sustained period.

Meanwhile, the Dutch international team may well decide to do without him in the coming World Cup tournament, which yet again pits it against Belgium, the traditional foe whom it eliminated both from the 1974 World Cup and from the 1976 Nations Cup. My feeling is that only Michels can control and command Cruyff, and that short of putting the Dutch team back into his hands, the Netherlands are better off continuing with such promising young players as Kist, who was called up at the last moment to make such a promising debut in the third place match against Yugoslavia in Zagreb, when he not only scored once but would probably have had another had the final whistle not blown just as he was running through with only the keeper to beat.

Atletico Madrid will be Spain's entry in the Cupwinners' Cup, having just won the national tournament. It will hope to have its fine Brazilian center-half, Luis Pereira, back for the new season, after his knee operation in Brazil. Leivinha, the forward who came with him from Palmeiras of Sao Paolo, also had a most satisfactory season.

Now Saragossa has bought one of the best attackers in Europe in the Benfica striker from Angola, Jordao. The economic situation in Portugal has long threatened to force its clubs to sell their leading players.

There is a surprising new name in the European Cup: Banik Ostrava, of Czechoslovakia. Slovan Bratislava, which supplied half the Czechoslovak team that won the Nations Cup, was most displeased at being pipped on the post by Banik, and their defeat by Sparta Prague in the Czechoslovak Cup final means they'll have to be content with the UEFA Cup. So dissatisfied was Slovan by the refereeing of Czechoslovak officials that it insisted on Rudi Gloekner of East Germany, violently assailed for his handling of the Wales-Yugoslavia game at Cardiff, refereeing the final game. Gloekner gave them the benefit of the doubt most generously on one occasion, but Banik retained its lead.

The transfer of Duncan McKenzie from Leeds United to Anderlecht of Belgium will make McKenzie a wealthy young man, give Leeds back £200,000 of the quarter-million pounds it paid Nottingham Forest for his transfer a couple of years ago, but deprives English soccer of one of its brightest and most underused talents.

A player of admirable technique and flair, McKenzie found himself initially frozen out by a Leeds team which had grown up together and did not relish maverick outsiders. Yet his unorthodox skills might have unlocked the Bayern Munich defense in that 1974 European Nations Cup final when the more orthodox high balls of the regular Leeds attack did not. Now he is in Brussels, where the Anderlecht club, Cupwinners' Cup holders, usually so addicted to Dutchmen, already have another bright Englishman in cold storage in Peter Anderson, from Luton.

20. To hear the office news.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Observer

A Memory of Rope

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Twenty-five years ago, when capital punishment was still a commonplace of American penology, part of a police reporter's routine included bearing witness to the official dispatch of condemned felons. In Maryland, where I was then spending nights jollying policemen, reporting knife fights and standing around accident wards listening to people die, these executions occurred frequently enough to assure every new reporter a chance to see a performance fairly early in his career.



Baker

I anticipated my turn without zest. In the nightly rounds of Baltimore, I had learned to gaze on death in a variety of unpleasant shapes without screaming, but in all those instances society had been mobilized to fight it. I had no stomach for watching society mobilized to assure its victory.

At that time, execution was by hanging in Maryland. It was always done at midnight in a high, narrow, whitewashed room in the penitentiary, a forbidding, turreted rock pile squatting in a scrofulous section of town.

The fellow to be hanged—I never heard of a woman receiving the criminal court's supreme accolade—was paraded on to a platform set high up in one wall, draped with a hood, then draped with a noose, then dropped through a trap door, whence he emerged to dangle in full view of the spectators until pronounced dead by a doctor using a stethoscope to detect heartbeat.

The ungenerous dimensions of the chamber—it was parlor-size in length and breadth—made for extraordinary intimacy between guests and the state's principals, both live and dead.

My reluctance was intensified by reports of the incompetence rampant in the Maryland hanging department. One evening a client due to hang at midnight slashed his throat with a rusty razor blade an hour beforehand, inducing a heated bureaucratic wrangle about whether the law required him to be brought out and hanged anyhow. Fortunately for the more delicate witnesses, the man bled to death before the issue could be resolved in draconian terms.

The hangman, of course, was an amateur. Even at the rate Maryland was then working its gallows, it was hard for a hangman to get enough practice to do the job professionally. Consequently, a certain percentage of his ministrants failed to receive professional neck fractures when they dropped. These failed works hung there—before the mantelpiece, as it were—gurgling and choking for 15 or 20 minutes. On occasion, prison guards might seize them by the knees and pull down forcefully to speed the evening along.

I saw no way of escaping this ordeal without some loss of manhood, and when my turn came at last, it was the worst of all possible possibilities. There was not just one to be hanged, but three. Maryland often hanged by the batch, though not as a regular pastime, and when they did they hanged them serially, not all together, but one after the other.

At that time, I had a junior colleague who fancied himself as tough a reporter as ever blew smoke rings in a police captain's face, though he had been only eight months in the trade. The impending triple feature at the death house, he gave everybody to know, was the most enviable assignment of the year. Being so enthusiastic about it, somebody suggested, he ought to ask me if I was willing to sacrifice my turn.

I told him he was asking too much of friendship, but, as he had frequently entertained me with blended whisky and potato chips, I would be deficient in gratitude if I did not oblige him.

He went to the triple. It was his first, of course, and it was a brutally long midnight. Only one man died gracefully. The hangman botched one so badly that he needed the guards hanging on him for extra weight to get him into kingdom come. My colleague was sick immediately afterward, and off and on for several days after that, and had bad dreams for months when his stomach had recovered.

He later became an influential assistant to the governor of Maryland, and for eight years the governor never signed a death warrant, and Maryland's gallows trap flapped no more. I was promoted from police stations to listening to after-dinner speakers before my next turn came around.

'No attempt has been made to pin the blame for the massacre on anyone. At one level the film is a confrontation between the Munich police chief and the guerrilla leader. But at another level political considerations are in play.

A Question of Taste and the Munich Massacre

By Scott Thornton

MUNICH, July 6 (Reuters).—Rejecting accusations of bad taste, American film makers are hoping for a major box office hit with a controversial film on the Arab guerrilla attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.

The five-million-mark (about $1.8 million) production, starring William Holden and Franco Nero, will recreate on the screen the raid on the Israeli team at the Olympic Village here, the seizure of nine hostages and the Arabs' bloody battle with police at the military airfield.

A total of 17 people—11 Israelis, five guerrillas and a West German policeman—died as a result of the attack, popularly known as "the Munich massacre." The guerrillas carried out the raid in an unsuccessful attempt to force the Israeli government to release 200 Arabs held in Israeli jails.

Semi-Documentary

"It will be a realistic, semi-documentary film and not a shoot-it-out cops-and-robbers movie. We have tried to be responsible," producer Frank von Zerneck said.

But there is public disquiet about the film.

A typical letter from a West German woman printed in the Munich evening paper Abendzeitung said, "The filming of the Munich massacre is this century's worst example of bad taste. The people behind it are only concerned with sensation at any price.

"On one side terrorism is being fought, but on the other side people are still glorifying this kind of brutality," the letter said.

Officials of the Munich city police praesidium and the Bavarian Interior Ministry said that the screenplay given them by the film companies varied considerably from the facts.

The film, entitled "Twenty-One Hours at Munich," has been shot at the actual sites where the somber events of September, 1972, unfolded—the Olympic Village flat at 31 Connollystrasse where the Israeli sportsmen were attacked and two of them killed, and the airfield at Fuerstenfeldbruck.

Prominent politicians and policemen are portrayed under their real names. The then West German interior minister and present foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is played by West German Georg Marischka, and a top Israeli security official by British actor Anthony Quayle.

Real Names

The Munich police chief, Manfred Schreiber, is played by Holden and the Palestinian guerrillas' leader by Nero. The film is directed by William A. Graham, director of the award-winning production "Sounder."

Controversy in West Germany over the making of the two-hour film has been spurred by help given the Americans by the Munich city and Bavarian state governments.

"Everyone has been terrific. They have given us everything we wanted—armored troop carriers, helicopters, police cars—so we can present things exactly the way they happened," Von Zerneck said at the film studios here.

Local government officials say that the assistance they have given to the film makers—the Los Angeles firm Filmways Motion Pictures Inc. and Von Zerneck's own company Moonlight Productions—does not imply support for the venture.

Tragedy Too Fresh

"The tragedy of Munich is still too fresh in our minds for us to look at this objectively. We felt it was better to help produce a realistic film rather than one which 'did not stick to the facts," one official commented.

Nero, the Italian actor made famous for his parts in "The Virgin and the Gypsy," and the "Django" Western series, has the key part of Issa, leader of the group who belonged to the Palestinian extremist organization Black September.

Nero is regarded alternately as a heart-throb and tough cowboy but Von Zerneck said that there was no question of his playing Issa as a sympathetic character and invoking cinemagoers' support for the guerrillas' cause. "He plays him tough, determined and dangerous," the producer said.

"On the other hand we're not showing these Arabs as lunatics. That would be unrealistic. Terrorism solves nothing but when it happens it has got to be confronted. That is the point of the film."

The screenplay is based on a book called "The Blood of Israel," written by French journalist Serge Groussard, and not on the West German government's official report on the attack.

W. German Report

The report said that West German police marksmen opened fire on the guerrillas as they arrived at Fuerstenfeldbruck with their nine hostages by helicopter under cover of drakness.

It said this was the only chance of saving the Israelis' lives, since the Israeli government spurned any deal over the 200 Arab detainees. Guerrillas who survived the first hail of gunfire tossed a grenade into the helicopter in which the hostages were tied up and sprayed them with machine-gun fire, the report said.

Three attackers captured alive were freed less than two months later in exchange for the return of a Lufthansa plane and its passengers hijacked to Libya.

"No attempt has been made to pin the blame for the massacre on anyone, whether the West German authorities or the Israeli government. At one level the film is a confrontation between Holden as the policeman and Nero as the guerrilla leader," Von Zerneck said.

"But at another level political considerations are in play. Should Israel have given in to save the lives of the hostages? Should the Olympics have been cancelled?"

Referring to criticism, the director said, "Sure, a lot of people have said we are raking up old coals, that we should let well alone. But it's history, it won't go away."

The film is expected to be shown in October.

PEOPLE: *Miami Minister's Wife Cleared of 'Loitering'*

A minister's wife who sued the city of Miami because she was mistaken for a prostitute has settled for $1,500 in the hope that the settlement will clear the way for her husband to go back to preaching. **Brenda Hunt**, 22, said her husband lost his job as pastor of New Jerusalem Church after she was arrested for loitering on a street frequented by prostitutes—she was actually on her way to the store to buy bread. The loitering charge was dropped. Mrs. Hunt said she took the $1,500 so her husband could report that her name has been cleared when he attends a convention of Pentecostal ministers in Rochester, N.Y., next week. The Rev. **Larry Hunt** returned to work temporarily last month but it will take a convention vote to get his job back permanently. The policeman who arrested her was fired from the force three weeks later. The lawsuit was filed, the Hunts said, "so policemen will learn that not all black women are hookers."

* * *

There are fans and fans. And then there is **Robert Poolen**, 23, of Holland. He flew from the Netherlands to Tulsa, Okla., last weekend for **Elvis Presley's** concert there. "Before in my life, maybe 10 years, I have planned (to see Presley)," Poolen said, "but I never had enough money." Poolen says he has every record Presley has ever made. "He is the greatest, just the greatest there is."

* * *

U.S. officials have decided that public schools may no longer sponsor father-son or mother-daughter events because they violate new rules against sex discrimination. The word came quietly to school administrators in Scottsdale, Ariz., the other day, more than five months after they'd asked if such activities were still legal. In a letter cleared through Washington, **John Palomina** of the San Francisco Regional Office for Civil Rights wrote to the officials telling them that "functions such as father-son or mother-daughter breakfasts would be subjecting students to separate treatment and would not be permitted." The decision applies, according to a Washington spokesman, even if the school offers separate events with equal facilities for both sexes. **Carolyn Warner**, superintendent of public instruction in Arizona, cracked, "I suspect someone from the Land of Oz is going to say some day that celebrating Father's Day and Mother's Day separately violates equal rights. And the 13th of June is Children's Day. Isn't that discriminatory?"



Daniel Moynihan . . . a doctorate.

* * *

Daniel Moynihan, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, got an honorary degree in Jerusalem Monday from Hebrew University. In his acceptance speech, Moynihan, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for senator from New York, praised the Israeli rescue of hostages held by terrorists in Uganda. It said the rescue was "the most explicit instruction . . . that free men can and will prevail."

* * *

Madeleine Renaud and her husband **Jean-Louis Barrault** are making a record with 32 songs by **Guy Béart**, according to the Paris newspaper, France Soir. They are reciting, rather than singing. The background music is, of course, by Béart.

* * *

Princess **Anne**, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, has been officially named a member of Britain's equestrian team for the Montreal Olympics. She will ride her mother's horse, Goodwill. Anne's husband, Capt. **Mark Phillips**, was named as a reserve rider on the five-member team selected by the British Horse Society. Anne, 25, is the first member of the royal family to represent Britain in the Olympics.

* * *

King Carl XVI Gustaf and **Queen Silvia** of Sweden are honeymooning in a remote game park in Northern Botswana, according to the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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